THE DAILY NEWS.

BY P. M. HALE.

Published Daily (except Monday) and Weekly.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION—IN ADVANCE:

Daily, one year, mail postpaid.....$7 00
" six months, " " 3 50
" three " " " 1 75
Weekly, one year, " " 2 00
" six months, " " 1 00
Ten copies, one year, mail postpaid.....15 00
No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

StateLibrary mh 16 81

THE RALEIGH NEWS.

VOL. XVII. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1880. NO. 63.

THE DAILY NEWS.

ADVERTISING RATES:

One Square (one inch) one day.....$1 00
" " " " two days..... 1 50
" " " " three " 2 00
" " " " four " 2 50
" " " " five " 3 00
" " " " six " 3 50

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of THE DAILY NEWS, Fayetteville Street, over Williamson & Upchurch, opposite Market Square, "Biblical Recorder" Building, Raleigh, N. C.

By Telegraph.

NOON REPORTS.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—House—Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported back the testimony taken by that Committee relative to the Ocean National Bank of New York. Laid on the table.

Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill relating to certain provisions of the Treaty of Washington. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

It repeals the clause of treaty of Washington relative to in shore fisheries on the British North American coast, and reimposes duties on fish and fish oils.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the agricultural appropriation bill. After making some comparatively unimportant amendments, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and it was passed.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, moved that the House go into committee of the whole on the State of the Union, stating that his intention was to call up the tariff bills. Agreed to—yeas 106, nays 97.

The chair stated that the first business in order was the funding bill.

The House refused to lay aside the funding bill and take up the tariff bill by a vote of yeas 91, nays 99. The committee thereupon rose, and the House took a recess until the evening session, to be for the consideration of the district code.

Illinois Republican Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, May 19.—At a meeting of the State Central Committee, last night, Hon. Green B. Raum was selected for temporary chairman of the Convention. It was resolved not to admit contesting delegates to the floor of the hall. The Blaine and Washburne men held a conference and agreed to unite in the Convention. The Grant party claim a majority of all the delegates.

The Grant delegates held a large caucus last night. Robert T. Lincoln presided and Stephen A. Douglas, Jr., acted as secretary. On the call of counties eighty-five county delegations responded. A committee of five was appointed to prepare a programme for the action to be taken by an adjourned meeting to be held this morning. The Hon. R. H. McLellan, of Galena, was called on and read a dispatch received by him from Hon. E. B. Washburne, urging his friends to support Grant's nomination. He had come here to present the dispatch, in person, to the delegates in accordance with Mr. Washburne's wishes. Speeches were made by Emery A. Storrs, Senator Logan, Chauncey J. Filley, Stephen A. Douglas and Leonard A. Swett, and were received with great enthusiasm. Logan stated in his remarks that Grant now had 339 votes and that the 42 votes of Illinois will nominate him on the first ballot. Grant, he said, ought to have the 42 votes of Illinois solid. If Blaine should have a majority of the Convention to-day, the Senator said he would move to give him every vote. The meeting adjourned amid cheers for Grant.

The Hanlan-Courtney Race.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—8 a. m.—I have just seen Edward Hanlan and Charles E. Courtney. Hanlan told me that he had a pretty good night's sleep and would be at the starting line promptly at half past four o'clock this afternoon. Courtney was still asleep and although his brother John was cooling his brow with a wet sponge his head did not feel feverish to my touch; he had not been restless in the night and, when last awake, left word that he was to be called at three o'clock this afternoon. His advisers say that he will positively be at the starting line at half past four o'clock to-day. I have instructed Riley to be all ready within call so that he may be at the line if necessary at a moment's notice. The surveyor has sworn that the course is five miles long. The weather is fine and all indications point to a race. WM. BLAIKIE, Referee.

12 m.—The weather is clear and very slight breeze blowing. The city is filled with strangers to attend the Hanlan-Courtney boat race at half past four o'clock, which it is estimated will be witnessed by over 50,000 persons.

Workingmen's Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The committee on platforms, resolutions and constitutions of the Workingmen's Convention reported to-day. The platform is anti-Chinese, anti-subsidy, anti-national banks, anti-monopoly, and favoring greenbacks, government control of corporations, female enfranchisement, compulsory education, creating by tax a fund to be used in assisting heads of families to settle on public lands, and the election of the President and Vice-President of the United States and postmasters by the direct vote of the people. The constitution does not differ materially from the old one, but additional resolutions sympathize with Kalloch and Kearney. A resolution declaring Allen Thurman the choice of the workingmen's party for President of the United States was adopted after a warm debate by a vote of 60 to 41.

Directors Elected.

GALVESTON, May 19.—A *News* special from Tyler says the following directors of the Texas & St. Louis Railroad have been elected: J. W. Parramore, W. M. Senter, J. L. Sloss, L. H. Roots, P. R. Bonner, J. P. Douglass, A. W. Ferguson, S. G. Demorse and General Menty.

Conservatives in Council.

RICHMOND, VA., May 19.—The Conservative State Convention met to-day and was called to order by J. T. Lovel, chairman of the State Committee. Dr. W. D. Quesenberry, of Caroline county, was elected temporary chairman. Upon taking the chair he congratulated the convention upon the number and character of the men present, thus proving the interest of conservative people in the work they had to do. He counseled harmony and pleasant feeling, and hoped success would crown their efforts. A recess of one hour was taken to enable delegates to report.

Racing.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—First race, handicap, 1½ miles, won by Peter Ayres; Vagrant second; Oriole third; time 2:37.

Second race, Potomac Stakes, 1½ miles, Grenada won; Colonel Sprague second; Odin third; time 2:39¼.

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19th.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nominations of Jas. S. Longstreet, of Georgia, to be Minister to Turkey, and D. M. Key to be U. S. Judge for the eastern and middle districts of Tennessee.

Fire.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 19.—*News* special from San Antonio says: A fire in the dry goods and notion store of S. Mayer last night damaged the stock to the extent of $20,000. Insurance $15,000.

MIDNIGHT REPORTS.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—SENATE—Mr. Jones, of Florida, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution appropriating $200,000 to put the Pensacola Navy Yard in a state of efficiency. Referred to appropriate committee.

Mr. Coke from Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians on various reservations, and extending the protection of the laws of States and Territories over the Indians. Placed on calendar.

Mr. Cameron, introduced a bill granting a pension to the widow of General Heintzelman. Referred.

A joint resolution for adjournment was read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

After a debate, which showed the difference of opinions as to whether in the present form it required the President's signature,

Mr. Conkling intimated that it had been purposely made joint, instead of concurrent, in order to throw the responsibility of adjournment before important bills were passed on the President.

Mr. Butler spoke against the resolutions to unseat Kellogg. He did not think the Senate had a legal and Constitutional power to unseat a member who had been admitted after a contest on the merits of his case, except on the motion to expel. However much he might personally regret the partisan action of the Senate in seating Kellogg, he was bound by it until it should be shown that a majority of the committee and of the Senate acted fraudulently. The proceedings of the Senate in passing on qualifications of its members are essentially judicial, and there is no power with appellate jurisdiction. It would be unsafe and dangerous to establish a precedent or adopt a rule by which an appeal may be taken from one majority to another. It would be no sufficient justification to him to depart from the line of conscious duty in passing upon the constitutional power of the Senate over the seat of one of its members on which it had already adjudicated, that the Republican party in the past had disregarded the restraints of the law. It would be a stinging rebuke to Republican revolutionary methods for the present majority to show the country that it has courage to respect the judgment of the Senate in the face of a terrible temptation to retaliate in a most aggravating case. The interests of the public require that there be an end of litigation. If the decision of one majority is to be reversed by another majority the case will never end. Who except the Senator from Georgia would venture to assume infallibility of judgment, say who was wrong and who right? He resented Mr. Hill's recent insinuation that the Democrats voting against the resolutions would be actuated by other considerations than those of law, Constitution or evidence. He called on that Senator to speak openly and not take refuge in inuendoes. He could not understand why Mr. Hill had specially alluded to South Carolina, unless to put on record the fact that he never belonged to that peculiar school of politics represented by that State—(quoting Mr. Hill's language.) He need not have troubled himself to say that; no one would ever accuse him of being of that school which had no disciples except those with fixed and well-defined political principles, thorough convictions, and openly developed political methods. He declined to let Mr. Hill speak for the honor of South Carolina, and in the course of his speech made several other keen thrusts at Mr. Hill. The people of South Carolina had freed themselves from carpet-bag rule by a supreme effort of despair, and again twined their arms around the grand column of American liberty. He would not have them turn back and wallow in the mire of carpet-bag infamy, and for this reason and others would respect the judgment of the Senate. If the sitting member was unfit for Senator the proper remedy was expulsion. Time was cicatrizing the wounds of Louisiana. Soon this last thorn in her side would be expelled by the festering it creates. Better so than tear it out by the roots. He did not believe the Packard Legislature legal, but unfortunately the Senate had decided that it was, and its judgment could not be disturbed. He closed by an elaborate legal argument favoring the doctrine of *res adjudicata*.

Mr. Garland took the floor on Mr. Kellogg's resolutions.

Mr. Hill said both Senators from South Carolina had insisted on misconstruing his remarks and commenting unjustifiably on his political record. He would reply to them when he could get the floor.

The resolutions were informally laid aside and Mr. Bayard's bill regulating rank and pay of deputy marshals was taken up.

Messrs. Carpenter, Teller and Conkling offered several amendments, inflicting penalties for intimidation in connection with elections, &c., which were rejected by a party vote.

Mr. Bayard supported the bill, claiming that it was substantially what had before passed Congress, and met no objection from the President, except that it was on an appropriation bill.

Messrs. Conkling and Edmunds pointed out new, and what they thought, bad features in the bill.

Mr. Voorhees thought the bill an improvement on existing law, but could not vote for any bill recognizing federal supervision of elections.

Mr. Thurman supported the bill.

No new argument was developed in the debate. Pending which, at 6 p. m., the Senate adjourned.

The Hanlan-Courtney Race.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—In the Hanlan-Courtney race to-day Hanlan took the lead from near the starting point and kept it. At half a mile from the finish Courtney left the course and rowed to his boat-house. Hanlan rowed to the finish, making the five miles in about thirty-seven minutes.

DETAILS OF THE RACE.

On account of the severe heat this afternoon, Mr. Blakie, the referee, announced that the Hanlan-Courtney boat-race would be postponed until 5:30 o'clock. Hours before that time, however, the banks of the Potomac, for a mile below the starting point, were black with people, and the river itself swarmed with yachts, barges and heavily laden steamers. It is estimated that the spectators numbered more than one hundred thousand. The weather, although warm, was almost perfect, and the surface of the Potomac was hardly broken by a ripple. Owing to some delay, caused by the press boat, it was almost 6 o'clock before Hanlan and Courtney pulled up from their respective boat-houses to the starting line. Hanlan won the toss for position and chose the inside or Virginia shore, which gave him a slight advantage. The course was from the Aqueduct Bridge, Georgetown, to a point near the Long Bridge, a distance of two miles and a half and return. The word "go" was given at six minutes past six. The start was a beautiful one, Courtney catching water a trifle in advance of Hanlan, and pulling a steady, even stroke of thirty-six to Hanlan's forty-one. For a few seconds Courtney's boat showed in front, but in less than ten strokes Hanlan overhauled him and at the first flag, marking one-eighth of a mile, Hanlan was leading with clear water between the stern of his boat and the bow of Courtney's. At the three-quarter mile flag Hanlan was fully ten lengths ahead, the excitement of the race was over and Courtney was evidently beaten. At the end of the first mile Hanlan led by fifteen boat-lengths, pulling an easy stroke of thirty-one to the minute while Courtney was pulling a labored, unsteady stroke of twenty-eight, steering wildly and stopping frequently to wet his head. Hanlan reached the two-mile flag in thirteen minutes and thirty-one and three-quarter seconds, just one-eighth of a mile ahead of Courtney. The latter finally stopped entirely and gave up the race three-eighths of a mile from the turning stake, or two and one-eighth miles from the starting point, and turning his boat round pulled leisurely back to his quarters at the Potomac boat-house. Hanlan rounded the turning stake in seventeen minutes and fifty-four seconds and pulled leisurely homeward. As he neared the finish he quickened his stroke to forty and exhibited a splendid burst of speed, crossing the line in thirty-six minutes and forty-nine and three-tenths seconds from the time of starting. He then pulled up to the referee's boat and was awarded the race by Mr. Blakie, and was warmly congratulated by Mr. Soule.

Kearneyites in Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The Workingmen's convention last evening considered the platform *seriatim* and a few amendments were made. One of these strikes out the clause favoring the enfranchisement of women. The clause demanding the National Government exercise of banking functions was substituted by a clause making the United States Treasury the sole source of paper circulation which should be, with gold and silver, a full legal tender. The platform as amended was adopted. The constitution was then taken under consideration and the remainder of the evening devoted to its discussion. Pending the question of affiliating with the Greenback Labor party the convention adjourned until this morning. The delegation from the Fourth Congressional District nominated Colonel J. T. Godfrey for Congress.

Illinois Republicans.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 19.—The Republican Convention was called to order at noon by A. M. Jones, Chairman of the State Committee, who spoke briefly. Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was elected temporary Chairman. He said the Presidential question was thrown into the back ground by the interest in the nomination for Governor. Bitterness on this question was likely to end in a dangerous scheism in the Republican party of the State and thus endanger the supremacy of that party in the State and nation. There were two sets of delegates from Cook county, but the contestants could safely rely on a righteous decision by six hundred delegates, but holding undoubted seats.

The End of the Strike.

LONDON, May 19.—Secretary Blackburn of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, has called a meeting for to-day to consider what steps shall be taken in consequence of a number of deputations of operatives which continue to wait on the employes soliciting them to resume work at old terms.

Judge Fowle's Convention Record.

[Correspondence of HALE'S WEEKLY.]

WARRENTON, N. C., May 17, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—In the Roanoke *News*, of the 13th instant, there appeared the annexed editorial—Governor Jarvis and the County Governments—which deserves most serious consideration by the people of Eastern North Carolina. The writer of the article asserts that Judge Fowle bitterly opposed the call of the Convention (1875) giving as one of his main reasons therefor his unwillingness to see any change made in our system of County Government; and further that he (Judge Fowle) fought the call of the Convention openly and squarely on the ground that if it was called it would "delegate to the Legislature the right to elect magistrates, who should elect county commissioners."

Will you state, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, Judge Fowle's position on the calling of the Convention of 1875? If it was such as is declared in the *News*, the people of the East ought to be so informed. LUX.

[From the Weldon News, 13th inst.]

County Governments.

The greatest curse Radicalism inflicted upon the white people of the negro counties came about from the mismanagement of our county affairs. It takes but a very few brief years to carry us back to the corrupt days when plunder and extravagance were the rule, and honesty and economy the exception. Things are better now, however; our money is no longer stolen or wasted. Good bonds are now taken from county officers, and the hard earned money taken from our people by the tax collectors is accounted for, so that we know where every dollar of it goes.

How great the change is from Radical county rule, none know better than the people of Halifax county. As we all know, that change is due entirely to the change made in our laws by the convention of 1875. To that convention, and to the men who brought it about, do the people of the negro counties owe especial obligation. Governor Jarvis was a member of that convention and did every thing in his power to bring about the legislation that has resulted in so much good. While on the other hand Judge Fowle bitterly opposed the call of the convention giving as one of his main reasons therefor his unwillingness to see any change made in our system of county Government.

To which of these two gentlemen then do the people of the negro counties owe their relief from negro misrule. What change if any has occurred to Judge Fowle's views in regard to county Government, we know not. Are the people of Halifax willing to run any risk of having the management of their county affairs put into negro hands? We think not. They cannot afford to make any mistake in this matter. Governor Jarvis has stood by the negro counties from first to last and we think it nothing but right and fair that they should now stand by him.

This is not a mere question of personal preference between individuals, but a necessary precaution for our own safety. Will it be wise in the people of Halifax to put in the Governor's office a man who fought the call of the convention openly and squarely on the ground, that if it was called it would "delegate to the Legislature the right to elect magistrates, who should elect county commissioners." Does any one doubt this was Judge Fowle's position then? If so, let him examine the record. Does any one know what Judge Fowle's position in this regard is now? If so let him speak out. As we said before Governor Jarvis has been the persistent friend and defender of the white people of the negro counties from the beginning of Radicalism down to the present time. Are the Democrats of Halifax ungrateful?

Judge Fowle's Convention Letter.

[From the Raleigh News, Oct. 28, 1874.]

RALEIGH, Oct. 16, 1874.

Maj. John W. Dunham:

SIR:—In reply to your letter asking my opinion in regard to the calling of a Convention by the next General Assembly, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of North Carolina, I have to say:

That in my opinion a call of a Convention for the purpose indicated would be unwise, inexpedient, and productive of great harm to the material interests of the State.

The defeat of the Conservative party in North Carolina in 1876 would be a public calamity. That defeat would, in my opinion, be insured if the proposed action is taken.

A very cursory examination of the Constitution and history of North Carolina will satisfy the inquirer, that of the two methods provided for amending the Constitution, to-wit: the legislative and conventional, the intention was, that for ordinary times, and for the correction of ordinary evils, it was thought wise by our fathers, that the legislative mode should be adopted, and that the mode of amendment by the Convention was only to be resorted to when the exigency of the occasion was extreme, and was a substitute in a Democratic and Republican form of government for revolution, and was not to be exercised unless the emergency was great.

We find accordingly that after the adoption of the Constitution in 1776, there was no convention of the people of North Carolina until the year 1835, except the Conventions of 1788 and 1789, which were called for the purpose of ratifying the Federal Constitution, and that since that time there has been no Convention of the people, which has been called for the purpose of amending the Constitution, and has actually done so, until the year 1868. The Convention which was called in 1861, was for the purpose of taking North Carolina out of the Union, and the Convention of 1866, being called under Presidential proclamation, and its conclusions being repudiated by the people, are not to be considered in this connection.

The policy of the State then being well settled, not to call a Convention of the people, except upon extraordinary occasions, is there anything in the political condition of the State that will justify such action at this time?

A very earnest and able advocate of the Convention movement, in reply to an interrogatory from me, as to the necessity for a Convention, stated that he desired a Convention in order that the Constitution should be amended in three particulars:

1. Requiring the Judges of the Superior Court to rotate.

2. Disqualifying a person who has been convicted of an infamous crime, from voting.

3. Requiring the poll tax to be paid as a qualification of a voter.

In regard to the first and second of these amendments, after considerable inquiry, I am satisfied that they will meet with very little opposition from either of the great political parties.

I have heard at least two of the Republican Judges express themselves in favor of the first proposed amendment, and one of them expressed it as his opinion that every member of the Judiciary would give his personal influence to the proposed amendment. As to the second, the mere introduction of the proposed amendment is all that is necessary to secure its passage before any Legislature can now be elected, regardless of its political complexion.

As to the third proposed amendment, it is believed by many persons that its effect would be to diminish the Republican vote in the State several thourand votes, thereby insuring a Conservative triumph.

The proposed amendment itself is in my opinion a very good one, because the increased taxation that would thus be derived, would greatly benefit the common schools of the State. But I do not believe that the vote will be materially diminished by its adoption, because in every well contested election, the funds will be provided to pay the poll-tax for such voters as cannot pay for themselves, and I will show before I get through that our elections in 1876 will necessarily be well contested by both of the great political parties.

But even if I should be mistaken in this, the success of our party in 1876 is not a good reason for deviating from the course of action in regard to constitutional amendments, which has been sanctioned by the wisdom of our forefathers, because it would be establishing a precedent for tampering with the Constitution whenever the exigency of a party required it, and Conventions in North Carolina would become as frequent as revolutions in Mexico.

In a very able letter, signed by W. A. Wright, Esq., and five other distinguished gentlemen, dated October 22, 1874, the following expression is used:

Suffice it to say then, that in almost every one of the many instances where the Canby constitution varies from the old constitution of our fathers, the difference has been productive of unmixed evil. In our opinion the sooner we return to that old constitution the better it will be for the people of North Carolina, observing, of course, the changes rendered necessary by the war and and its results. And we deem it proper to say here, in order to prevent any possible misunderstanding, that we believe no one contemplates, as no one ought to contemplate, any change in regard to the Homestead Exemption, save such as will enlarge and render more secure that wise and beneficent provision. We deem it proper to say also that we believe that no one does contemplate, as no one ought to contemplate, any change in the constitution tending to impair the rights of the colored people."

To this broad assertion we respectfully enter our dissent.

There are several changes in the organic law made by the convention of 1868, other than the exceptions made by these gentlemen, which, in my opinion, the people of North Carolina will not willingly yield—as for instance:

The election of the Judges by the people.

The abolition of the county courts and the election of the county commissioners by the people.

There may be a considerable portion of our people, particularly in the eastern section of the State, who would be glad to see the power taken from the eastern negroes to elect judges and county commissioners. So far as the election of judges is concerned, the remedy is easy—by electing judges on a general ticket; but so far as county commissioners are concerned, I do not believe that the white people in the West are willing to delegate to the Legislature their right to elect magistrates, who shall elect county commissioners, and our people generally are well satisfied at being rid of the cumbersome and expensive old county court system.

But apart from all this, it would be a political blunder to call a Convention.

In 1870 the people of North Carolina voted the Conservative ticket. Not a word was said about a Convention during the canvass. The Legislature was Conservative by nearly two-thirds majority. Taking advantage of its majority, notwithstanding the warnings of many of our wisest leaders, a bill was passed submitting the question of calling a Convention to the people. It was defeated by more than 9,000 majority. But more than this, of the delegates elected, a majority, I have been informed by a well posted friend, were Republicans.

The people were angry with our party, and charged in many localities that we could not have carried the election in 1870 if our purpose had been avowed. It was regarded by many of them as a fraud upon the people. Many members of the Legislature of 1870, who voted for that bill, would never have been elected if their constituents had been aware that they would have done so.

In 1872 it insured the defeat of Judge Merrimon for Governor, and worse than this, the failure to carry North Carolina paralyzed the opposition to Grant and his re-election was due, more to the result in North Carolina in August, 1872, than to any other cause.

In 1876 there will be another great contest for the Presidency.

Pennsylvania, by the change of its State election from October to November, is no longer the Keystone State.

North Carolina has the doubtful honor of being the Keystone State in that controversy. Every effort will be made by both parties to carry the State.

Require the poll-tax to be paid in advance and it will be —— by many from beyond their limits of the State. Every voter that can be induced to go to the polls will be carried there. And if North Carolina falters, we will have four years more of Republican rule at Washington.

The advocates of the Convention insist that although it may be inexpedient as a party measure, it is right in itself. If inexpedient, it is because it is unpopular. If unpopular, it will fail. Failure will not benefit, but greatly injure our party. Besides, there is no moral question of right or wrong involved, and if inexpedient, it is politically wrong.

My deliberate judgment is, that if this Convention scheme is passed, that the Republicans, who voted with us in August last, will return to the Republican party, and many Conservatives will, I fear, accompany them.

Political daring is sometimes the best policy, but to renew an experiment which has already proved so disastrous, would be suicidal. DANIEL G. FOWLE.

THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE NEW PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL.

At the late meeting of the Society, Dr. R. B. Haywood, the newly elected President, on taking the chair, to which he was conducted by Dr. McRae, of Fayetteville, and Dr. Knox, of Raleigh, said:

"I thank you, gentlemen for this manifestation of your kindness in electing me to preside over your deliberations. It is an honor to which I have never aspired and in its bestowal was as unexpected as it was undeserved. At this date, when we have so large a number of intelligent physicians present, it is an honor well calculated to flatter the vanity of any ordinary man; more especially is it so to me who have witnessed the disadvantages under which your society labored at its inception, and the struggles it underwent for many years to maintain its existence.

"A few physicians assembled at your Capital in 1849 to form a Medical Society for the State. Amongst the number, I remember Dr. Edmund Strudwick of Orange, Dr. James E. Williamson of Caswell. Dr. James A. McRae of Fayetteville, Dr. Frederick J. Hill of Brunswick, Dr. William George Thomas of Wilmington, Dr. Pittman of Edgecombe, Dr. Thomas N. Cameron of Fayetteville, and Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, Dr. William G. Hill and Dr. William H. McKee from Raleigh.

"Dr. Strudwick (whose accidental death we have been so recently called on to deplore) moved that Dr. Frederick J. Hill, of Brunswick, be called to the chair. On motion of Dr. Strudwick, the sense of the meeting was taken on the formation of a State Medical Society and decided in the affirmative. When the time for election of officers arrived Dr. Fred. J. Hill said that he was not an active member of the profession, having retired many years before on account of age and infirmities, and asked, as a favor to him, that he be not placed in nomination. He suggested the name of Dr. Edmund Strudwick, of Orange, as permanent President. Dr. Strudwick was unanimously elected, and Dr. Hill, on retiring from the chair, was unanimously elected the first Honorary member of this Society. An address to the physicians of the State was prepared and ordered to be published by a committee composed of Dr. Johnston B. Jones, Drs. McKee, Pittman, McRae and R. B. Haywood.

"The expectations for a large attendance in 1850 were very great, but destined to bitter disappointment. On calling the roll but six members answered to their names. The Vice-President, Dr. Williamson; the Secretary, Dr. W. H. McKee; the Treasurer, Dr. William G. Hill, and *three* members—Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, Drs. Pittman and R. B. Haywood. Dr. Strudwick and Dr. Thomas arrived a short time after, making eight. The propriety of disbanding was again discussed and it was resolved to 'hold the fort.' Johnson and Cameron wavered; Strudwick, Thomas and Pittman stood firm, and with what success *you* gentlemen are best qualified to judge. Then we had eight, to-day we have more than *two hundred and eight*.

"Agamemnon said that if he had ten such generals as Nestor the walls of Troy would soon be in ashes. Strudwick, our Agamemnon, is gone, but I am glad to see among the living to-day our three Nestors—Thomas, Pittman and McRae; they have been 'faithful to the end.'

"In conclusion, gentlemen, I have only to say that I accept the position to which your partiality has assigned me, and will endeavor to perform the duties to the best of my ability."

Type-Setting Machinery.

[Correspondence of HALE'S WEEKLY]

NEW YORK, May 8, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—This is a town—a big town—a very big town—so big that in the last three days I have been lost thirteen times, and but for the providential appearance of policemen at intervals, I fear my chances of ever finding my way out of it might be classed as shady. Being as I have said, a very big town, it may naturally be supposed that big things are to be seen in it, and while my age and character forbid the idea that I have devoted any time to the inspection of the "Elephant," I did manage to see some very big things. And the biggest thing I saw was the type-setting and distributing machine. This I regarded as the very greatest invention since the steam engine, and it will lead to a more general improvement of the standard of intelligence than even that. My information on the subject of mechanics is, in the superlative degree, superficial, but in non-technical language, I wish to give the readers of HALE'S WEEKLY some idea of the general working of the machine.

The type-setter consists first, of a set of channels, one for each letter of the alphabet, and one for each number. These channels converge into one at a point about in the centre of the front of the machine. Immediately above them the types are placed in frames, each by itself, and each communicating with its proper channel. These type are kept in position by weights rolling down an inclined plane, so that one type is always at the mouth of the channel. The machine is operated by the key-board—one key for each letter and figure. The operator touches a key. By a system of lever the corresponding letter is thrown into its channel, down which it comes to the point of convergence. There it is caught by an eccentric, by which it is pressed into its proper position. Then as fast as the letters are in position the machine carries it under another of the same general character, where the spaces are put in and the work justified, and then the work is ready to go on the press. Thus, in setting two words, "say forty-two," the first machine sets the letters continuously, "fortytwo." When they come out of the hands of the second machine, the spaces are put in and the words are properly divided, thus, "forty-two."

This machine is destined to work a revolution in the reading world, for by its aid two boys can set 60,000 ems per day. The natural result of this must be the cheapening of printing, and the consequent hundred fold multiplication of books and periodicals. Were this the first labor-saving machine invented, its possible effect on labor might make me hesitate to commend it. But the history of all labor-saving inventions is written in such unmistakable characters as to leave no cause for such apprehensions. While the products of labor will be cheapened, the labor itself will be better paid than it is now. So when Arkwright invented the spinning jenny, it was thought that operatives must starve, but the facts show that more are employed, and at higher prices, than in the days of the distaff. The sewing machine has halved the work and doubled the wages of sewing girls. And in no case has it been otherwise than that, while products have been cheapened, labor has grown in dignity and value with each onward step in the march of mechanical improvement. As I am not seeking office, I can without suspicion of demagoguery claim to be interested in the working man, and it is chiefly because I think this new invention will eventuate to the lasting benefit of the printers that I hail its success with such delight.

The distributing machine is a supplement to the one I have been attempting to describe. This machine can read. You just put a mass of type in it, and the machine, without any outside help, *ex mero motu*, as the lawyers say, puts each letter in its proper compartment. How it is done I can't tell, but it is done, for I saw it. This machine works at the rate of 125,000 ems per day.

I fancy the rest of your readers know as much about the rest of the big things I have seen as I can tell them, and so I'll let you devote the rest of your space to other subjects. B.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Books! Books! Books!

FOR NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOLS:

School History of North Carolina.
By JOHN W. MOORE.
Introductory Price, 70 cents.

FOR NORTH CAROLINA MAGISTRATES:

Hand Book for County Officers.
Price, $2.00.

Bushee's Justice. Price $2.50.

FOR NORTH CAROLINA LAWYERS:

Tourgee's Digest of Cited Cases.
Price, $12.00.

Tourgee's Code, with Notes and Decisions. New Edition. Price, $6.50.

FOR NORTH CAROLINA TEACHERS:

SCHOOL BOOKS AT LOW PRICES.

Liberal discount to Teachers and Dealers.
Catalogues free on application. Address

ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO.,
Booksellers and Stationers,
oct 7, 1879 1-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

"The Master of Red Leaf."

Write for a copy. Mailed post-paid on receipt of the price; 75 cents in paper, $1.25 in cloth binding.

GEORGE H. HAIGH,
Bookseller and Stationer,
feb 10 18-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

A Great American Novel.

A MORE TRUTHFUL PICTURE OF SOUTHERN LIFE, AND OF NEGRO CHARACTER, THAN IN
Mrs. Stowe's "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

The Master of Red Leaf."

This remarkable book, first published in London, in 3 vols. at $8, will be issued by us on the 2d of Feoruary, in one vol., at 75 cents, paper; and $1.25, cloth binding. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

EARLY ORDERS FROM THE TRADE SOLICITED.

E. J. HALE & SON.,
PUBLISHERS.
17 *Murray Street, New York.*
jan 20 20-tf

THE DAILY NEWS.

BY P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY.....MAY 20, 1880.

THE RALEIGH NEWS.

THE RALEIGH NEWS was yesterday purchased by Colonel THOMAS M. HOLT and JOHN GATLING, Esq. HALE'S WEEKLY and THE NEWS have been consolidated and a new company will be immediately organized, consisting of Colonel THOMAS M. HOLT, JOHN GATLING, Esq., and the Editor, with Messrs. EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & Co. as Business Managers. For once, abundant means, business capacity, knowledge of the printing business, and newspaper training are combined upon a Raleigh daily newspaper.

On Tuesday next, and daily and weekly thereafter, THE RALEIGH NEWS will be supplied to its subscribers, and THE RALEIGH WEEKLY NEWS to its subscribers and to the subscribers to HALE'S WEEKLY. It is necessary to start straight, and a few days are needed to straighten things, which will otherwise grow crookeder day by day.

It is not thought necessary to trouble readers with any statement of the future of THE NEWS. The people of North Carolina know all that we could tell them, knowing the record written by its Editor on the pages of THE OBSERVER and of HALE'S WEEKLY. It will be a North Carolina Democratic newspaper. These four words tell all that a column of explanation could convey.

WORK FOR THE CONVENTION.

The approaching State Convention should, in our opinion, make some definite regulations concerning the number of and manner of appointing delegates. For the present, nothing can be done except to urge upon County Executive Committees the necessity and the propriety of calling regular County Conventions in every instance, and of taking the proper steps to make the chairmen of Township committees do their duty, by calling regular Township Conventions, which should send delegates to the County Conventions.

But even when the County Conventions are properly organized, the usual course is to send a large number of delegates to the State Convention, and to provide further, that every Democrat from the county in good standing who may be present in Raleigh shall also be a delegate. The temptation is thus directly presented to the candidates for the various State offices and their friends to work to have as large a delegation of their special supporters present as possible, and to supply railroad tickets if necessary. We have never heard that this has been done, but the opportunity is plainly afforded. In 1876 Wake county made every Democrat in the county a delegate to the State Convention, thus sending, according to the election of 1875, some four thousand accredited delegates.

The reasons which led to the admission of an unlimited number of delegates in State Conventions arose out of the depressing effects of the reconstruction era, and the natural desire to gather as many of the faithful into a convention as possible. Thus assembled the great convention of 1868. In 1872, likewise, after our convention experience of 1871, we wanted a great gathering at Greensboro—and the average North Carolina Democrat will not go to any convention unless he is a full delegate. He must be a peer. In 1876 the convention was entirely too unwieldy for business, and yet several counties were represented by proxy. Two gentlemen, from the extreme east and the extreme west respectively, represented eight counties. The convention of 1878 was almost a mob.

A State Convention should be composed of a definite number of delegates, elected by regular County Conventions, (which is the best substitute for a primary election), and not appointed by the chairman of such County Convention. The number should be regulated by the number of Democratic voters or by the number of members of the House of Representatives. One delegate to every three hundred voters would give a convention composed of about four hundred delegates; three delegates for every member of the House of Representatives would give three hundred and sixty delegates. There should be no proxies, but there should be alternate delegates elected at the time of the election of the principals, and as a rule the alternates should be men who would be reasonably sure to attend if the regular delegates did not. To this end, alternates might well be selected from other counties if there was no reasonable prospect of the attendance of Democrats from the remoter counties.

All these regulations are matters of detail, and should be prescribed by the State Convention. The plans of organization in other States might profitably be compared. Our desire has been to call attention to the necessity for some alteration in the present method, or rather want of method.

IN A FIT of enterprise a few days ago the New York *Herald* had a sample of Mr. TENNYSON'S new poem cabled across the waters. The sample was copied into HALE'S WEEKLY. To-day the whole of the poem, received by mail, is printed. It may reinstate Mr. TENNYSON in the good opinions of many whose faith in his orthodoxy was shaken by the incomplete edition. It has shaken the little faith we had in his sense.

ORGANIZATION.

County Conventions and Township meetings are now of daily occurrence, and it will be not amiss once more to call the attention of our friends to the necessity of perfecting their discipline and organization.

Elections do not carry themselves. A political campaign, to be successful, is no mere holiday affair that can be left to take care of itself. If we would win the victory we must work for it, and to work to advantage we must work together. Systematic persistent effort is what we must have, and to accomplish this no better machinery has been found than that to which we have been accustomed, that is to say the system of State, Congressional, County and Township Executive Committees. County, Congressional and State Committees are all very useful, when properly composed, but of them all the Township Committees are the most important, for upon them really devolves the work and labor necessary to be done to insure success. The difficulty we have had to contend with in North Carolina has been to induce the people to register and go to the polls. Once there they are sure to vote right. Especially is this true of people in the country precincts. In the towns and cities the act of voting involves but little trouble and but little loss of time, and through the newspapers and the current talk of the streets, every voter almost is brought to realize the importance of exercising the highest right of the citizen; that is to say, the right of selecting his rulers. Not so, however, in the country. To bring out a full vote there, men must be seen and talked to specially and individually—must be warned of the time and place of voting, and of the danger of not voting. Provision must be made for securing the attendance of the lame and the halt and the sick who have no means of transportation of their own. Indifferent men and careless men must be roused to a sense of their duty to their party and to their State. Tickets must be provided and distributed, challengers must be appointed, and the registration books must be thoroughly inspected. All these and other things too must be done if we would carry the day, and they must be done by the members of the Township Committees. No organization can be efficient that does not rely upon these local committees, each one operating in a small territory, and consequently familiar with every part of it, its members knowing and known to every qualified voter in it. The Democratic party in North Carolina has won its victories not so much by converting Radical voters into Democratic voters as by inducing men to come to the polls who had not hitherto done so, as any one may see for himself who will take the trouble to examine our census and election returns.

ABOUT ECONOMY.

Our excellent friend of the Charlotte *Democrat* does not agree to some suggestions in HALE'S WEEKLY of the 11th inst., in regard to the necessity of at least another Supreme Court Judge, and an increase of the salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. "The people of this State," says the *Democrat*, "ought never to submit to an increase of public offices or of salaries of public officers of any sort, and we regret to see that as good a paper as HALE'S WEEKLY favors such increase, especially an increase of Judges. If present officers are not satisfied with their pay and the work they have to do, they should resign. There are plenty of good men who will take their places. No more Judges, and no increase of salaries—and the candidate who favors such increase is doomed to defeat. If we had the power we would abolish at least one-half the Courts and reduce the number of Judges, so as to lessen facilities and inducements for litigation, law-suits, &c."

This newspaper believes economy in the expenditure of the public money to be the duty, the party duty, of every Democrat. It holds that the doctrine of the Democratic party is that lawful taxation consists alone in depriving a citizen of his property for the public good; that to take property by taxation for any other than necessary expenses is but robbery under the forms of law. There is, then, no difference between our friend and us as to the duty. There is difference as to what constitutes economy. If three Judges are not sufficient to transact the public business, there should be four, or five, or six, if necessary; not in the interest of the Judges, but for the public good. If it be for the people's good to educate their children, and $3,000 are necessary to enable the Superintendent of Schools to look after the proper duties of his office, the $3,000 ought to be paid. The expenditure of $3,000 to accomplish a useful purpose is not extravagance. The expenditure of $1,500, knowing that the purpose for which it is expended cannot be accomplished thereby, is waste. If it be worth while to do a thing at all, it is worth doing well.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

"What can I do for your paper, which is doing such good work for the Democratic party and the State?" is an inquiry frequently made, in person and by letter, of the late Editor of HALE'S WEEKLY, now the Editor of THE RALEIGH NEWS. The answer is:

1. Subscribe yourself. Subscription consists of two parts; the one the giving your name, the other remitting the amount you desire to pay. That done, find out how many of your friends or neighbors are without a Democratic paper at the Capital, urge them to subscribe, and, having obtained their names, stir them up to begin among their various circles the work of obtaining subscribers and a speedy report to us of the results of their labors. If you have not time to do this work for your party and State, find some active, reliable man who will do it for fair compensation.

2. Let those who can do so send us short articles on political or other subjects. Do not wait until the time arrives, which so seldom comes, when you can sit down and write an elaborate essay for the paper—neither readers nor editors want essays—but send that which you can without delay, a short, pointed paper, dealing with some matter which you have solved, or on which you want light. If you have not time to send us your county news, find some one who, in exchange for the paper, will send us, and send promptly, short statements of neighborhood and county political, farming and other news. We intend hereafter, as ever heretofore, that our readers shall be kept thoroughly posted as to what is going on in their own State. Hereafter as ever heretofore, no politician's personal organ, our paper is to be a mouthpiece and organ for the people.

By adopting these simple rules, our friends may do very much for THE RALEIGH NEWS and for the Democratic party.

THE WILMINGTON *Star* a few days ago inadvertently remarked that the two-thirds rule was of force in our State Conventions. Correcting its error, the *Star* says that "it ought to be the rule, and we hope will be adopted in June. It prevails in the National Convention and in the District Congressional Conventions. Why not in the State Conventions?" A moment's reflection will show our friend that the practice as at present is correct. In all parties the majority must govern. The two-thirds rule was adopted in National Conventions to prevent a minority of the party from ruling the majority. As thus. Very few of the Northern States cast a Democratic vote, and if a majority of delegates to a National Convention nominated a candidate for President he would be nominated by a minority of the party. In the several States it is different. The vote of a Democrat in Radical New Hanover is as good as that of a Democrat in Democratic Duplin. In State contests every Democrat's vote counts. In general elections, a Democrat's vote is worth nothing outside of a Democratic State.

IT HAS TURNED out, after all, that the WHITTAKER affair at West Point was "a Southern outrage," for isn't WHITTAKER a Southern-born darkey? And it took a military court and five experts—every one of the five Northern men—three weeks to find it out. What could have been the object of WHITTAKER in slitting his own ear, scratching his own face, tying his own feet, and writing a note to himself to warn himself of the impending outrage upon himself by himself, is for the present matter of conjecture. All the experts have identified the note of warning as WHITTAKER'S own writing, and one of them made the remarkable discovery that the paper on which that note was written was torn from a sheet on which WHITTAKER had commenced a letter to his mother. But the fellow has so far boldly denied everything, and even had the impudence to affirm that he suspected two cadets, whom he named, of being the perpetrators of the outrage. It is to be presumed that he will be dismissed; and the Radical papers which have been furious for the discontinuance of the Military Academy, or its Africanization, will perhaps moderate their tone.

Johnston Crops, Politics, and Schools.

[Correspondence of the Raleigh News.]

CLAYTON, May 18, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—The politics of this county, just now, lean to "King Cotton" vs. Gen. Green. The crop is all planted, a large one too, and except that planted very late is looking well. The stand is perfect. We are getting quite dry, but it is a fine time to chop cotton.

Our citizens will, for the next two weeks be holding primary meetings to select delegates to County Convention, which meets in Smithfield in June. Johnston county, endorses, out and out, Superintendent Scarborough. She will be divided, I think, on the Congressional nomination, Gen. Cox is quite popular with a large number, but there are many first-rate men who remember with pride and pleasure the very brilliant record made by Hon. Jno. Manning. Last Sunday night while the good people of this village were at church, Mr. S. Creech, a merchant here having attended his family to church, returned and discovered a light in his chamber; going to the window and looking in, he discovered Wesley Ellington or Wes Eatman as he is called, at his money drawer with light burning—an axe in hand, opening his drawer. As he prized open the drawer Mr. Creech spoke, calling him by name; Wes looked around, made for an opposite window, raised it, jumped out, and ran to the church, went in and took his seat. The police soon took charge of him; he was tried before W. A. Penny, J. P. and sent to the Smithfield jail. Wes. E. is a boy some 18 years old, and of late has been working with Mr. C. and eating at his table. He knew all about where the money staid.

Capt. Enoch Stevenson died near here a week since, with typhoid pneumonia.

Clayton Institute closes its spring term on the 3d of June. Col. L. L. Polk delivers the address. The session has been prosperous, notwithstanding the measles and whooping cough. But I see the hour calls to other duties. NEMINE.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company pays out $175,600 every pay day.

Talkers, Not Listeners.

[Correspondence of HALE'S WEEKLY.]

An amusing scene is recorded in Madame de Remusat's Memoirs. Bonaparte took it into his head that he wished M. Delille, an old and retired *litterateur*, to see him, "hoping perhaps to gain him over, or at least to dazzle him." Accordingly a mutual friend had a party to which they were both invited. "Bonaparte consented to the conversation being literary, and at first our poet seemed not insensible to the courtesy extended him. Both men became animated, but each in his own way; and I very soon realized that neither the one nor the other produced the effect he desired and intended. Bonaparte liked to talk; M. Delille was loquacious and told long stories; they interrupted each other constantly; they did not listen, and never replied; they were both accustomed to praise; they each felt a conviction before many minutes had expired, that they were not making a good impression on each other, and ended by separating with some fatigue, and perhaps discontent. After this evening M. Delille said that the Consul's conversation *smelled of gunpowder;* Bonaparte declared that the old poet *was in his dotage.*" What vulgar, ill-bred people! "They interrupted each other constantly." Such people are met with now and then. They are worse than half a dozen ladies all talking at the same time, for they don't expect to be heard, or to answer, and don't require to be answered, or to be heard, but only talk to keep the machinery in order. I was so much impressed with this incident, that in a company of half a dozen ladies a few evenings ago, who were all talking and none listening, I mentioned it very much to their amusement; and one of them related the meeting of three greatest talkers in the city where she resides, and whilst they were going with forty-horse power, a gentleman put his head in the door and said, "Ladies, pray don't talk so loud, or so long, or all together." Good advice, but probably all unheeded. A gentleman of Chicago lately offered a sum of money to the ladies of a sewing society if they would refrain from uttering a word during one afternoon meeting—all work and no talk. And it is positively asserted that they got his money! They were said however, to been aided by placing marbles, or lozenges, or thimbles under their tongues, and by having strips of court-plaster and bottles of mucilage at hand.—*Item in an "H." letter.*

Royal Fashions.

LONDON, May 15, 1880.—The first London season is now at its height. Her Majesty the Queen is residing in the metropolis, and levees and drawing rooms are the order of the day at Buckingham Palace. The attendance at those which were held on Tuesday and Thursday was above the average. The dresses were unusually elaborate. The richest of brocades and satins were displayed. On Tuesday the Princess of Wales wore a splendid gold brocade over gold satin, trimmed with point d'Alencon, and on Thursday a robe of antique green satin, draped with feuille morte velvet satin, bouquets of gloire de Dijon rosebuds, diamond ornaments and many brilliant orders. Princess Beatrice wore a train and corsage of ivory and gold, a dress of Irish poplin bordered with pelisses of gold lace, a petticoat of Oriental silk embroidered in gold and white, with gold and pearl fringe; for head-dress a diadem of Indian rubies, with necklace, earrings and brooch of rubies.

SUMPTUOUS TOILETS.

Among the dresses of the brilliant and fashionable throng, white, lavender and satins predominated owing to the large number of first presentations. Violets and mauves were much favored. The Duchess of Westminster wore violet, trimmed with lace and bouquets of yellow roses and heliotropes, a coiffure of diamonds, mauve feathers and yellow roses. The Duchess of Manchester wore a costume of an entirely dark reddish brown, with diamonds and a necklace of several rows of magnificent pearls. Among other remarkable toilets was a peacock train, broadly bordered with *vieil or* satin, richly embroidered with peacock's feathers. Another was entirely trimmed with real peacock's feathers; another was of black and gold Venetian brocade over crimson satin, trimmed with black lace and bouquets of shaded crimson poppies. The above are random selections from a marvellous variety of sumptuous dresses, but I will not assert that the beauty of all the wearers exceeded or even equalled the beauty of their raiment.

ORIENTAL PRESENTATIONS.

Among the presentations were the Marchioness Tseng, wife of the Chinese Minister, and Lady Kee Lee Cheen, wife of the First Secretary. Both wore their national dress. It comprised a loose jacket of black satin and an embroidered overskirt of rich brocade, such as European looms cannot produce. Two Indian ladies were also presented. They were Miss Bhavendra and Satyendra Bala Tagore, who by the Queen's special desire wore their native dress of white muslin, striped with gold, without trains, and were resplendent in gold ornaments and gold headbands. Gossip has it that the Queen sent word to three ladies who attended the drawing room that she did not wish to see them again. The reason is thought to be that they were excessively *decolletees.* Yet Her Majesty is very particular to insist on low-necked dresses at court, and special permission is required to appear with the neck covered.

WAITS:—

"Prisoner at the bar," said the judge to the man on trial for murder, "is there anything you wish to say before sentence is passed upon you?" "Judge," replied the prisoner solemnly, "Judge, there has been altogether too much said already. I knew all along somebody would get hurt if these people didn't keep their mouths shut. It might as well be me, perhaps, as anybody else. Drive on, Judge, and give us as little sentiment as you can get along on. I can stand hanging, but I hate gush!"

They were playing a game they call euchre. She held both bowers and the king, and two aces of other suits, but she was a novice at the game. A young man who was teaching her looked at her cards and warmly exclaimed, "What a lovely hand!" She looked at him straight in the eyes and murmured, "You may have it if you want it." All the rest of the evening he wondered if he was the victim of a leap year proposal.

THE WOMAN IN THE CASE.

THE CONUNDRUMS SHE SUBMITS FOR SOLUTION BY THE NORTHERN METHODISTS.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—To-day has been full of excitement for the members of the General Methodist Episcopal Conference. When they entered the hall they found on their desks a printed appeal, by Miss Anna Oliver, from a decision of Bishop Andrews, at the last New England Conference, against her ordination and full instalment as pastor of the Willoughby Avenue Church, in Brooklyn. Miss Oliver asks for ordination, not for evangelistic work, but for a pastorate. She says: "I am sorry to trouble our dear mother Church with any perplexing question, but it presses me also, and the Church and myself must decide something. I am so thoroughly convinced that the Lord has laid commands upon me in this direction that it becomes with me really a question of my own soul's salvation." She then gives the reasons that induce her to believe that she is called to pastoral work, and concludes: "I have made almost every conceivable sacrifice to do what I believe God's will. Brought up in a conservative circle in New York City, that held it a disgrace for a woman to work, surrounded with the comforts and advantages of ample means, and trained in the Episcopal Church, I gave up home, friends, and support, went counter to prejudices that had become second nature to me, worked for several years to constant exhaustion, and suffered cold, hunger, and loneliness; the things hardest for me to bear were laid upon me. For two months my own mother did not speak to me. When I entered the house she turned and walked away. When I sat at the table she did not recognize me. I have passed through tortures to which the flames of martyrdom would be nothing, for they would end in a day; and through all this time and to-day I could turn off to positions of comparative ease and profit. I ask you, fathers and brethren, tell me what would you do were you in my place? Tell me what would you wish the Church to do toward you were you in my place? Please only apply the golden rule, and vote in Conference accordingly."

The members had no sooner laid aside the appeal of Miss Oliver than another woman problem was projected to the front. Miss Willard, of Chicago, desired to address the Conference 10 minutes on the subject of temperance, and a resolution was presented, extending to her the privilege. This provoked a lively discussion, Dr. Buckley and other leading members taking the ground that the time of the body could not be given up to such diversion. Filibustering followed and the entire session was consumed before a vote was reached. The decision was in favor of the temperance address, but there was no time to deliver it, and the subject will probably come up again in the morning. Many of the delegates feel that it is a kind of imputation on the Conference to vote that it is in need of a temperance lecture in the midst of its most pressing and important business.

Another Woman in Another Case.

[From the New York Times, 18th inst.]

A rather curious breach of promise case was recently before Judge Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court, at Rochester, on a motion for a new trial. Dr. Crampton of Alabama had engaged to marry his aunt, Miss Campbell, the comparatively youthful half-sister of his mother. Marriage between persons holding this relation was prohibited by the laws of Alabama, so it was agreed that the engagement should be carried out in the State of New York, where this is not the case. But the doctor, either from waning affection or a growing respect for the opinions of mankind—perhaps the latter, as a result of the former—concluded not to fulfil the agreement at all. The aunt, having left Alabama, and claiming a domicile in this State, caught the recreant lover at Lockport, had him sued for breach of promise, and claimed $10,000 damages. The case came before Judge Wallace originally, and he allowed it to go to the jury on the facts, without hearing arguments on the law points raised, in order that the latter might be more fully considered on a motion for a new trial. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, and awarded the $10,000 asked for, and last week the motion for a new trial was decided affirmatively. A number of intricate questions were involved, a final solution of which is yet to come. In the first place, the contract being made in Alabama, where its fulfilment would have been a violation of law, was it invalid when it was understood and agreed that it was to be carried out in New York, where there was no law against it? Here are questions of domicile and place of performance to be considered; also, whether, independent of the law relating to the obligations of the contract, that of the domicile in regard to capacity to enter into it should prevail. The question is also raised as to whether the essence of the contract is the solemnization of the marriage, which might be legal in New York, where it was to be performed, or the relation itself, which was to continue in Alabama, where it was forbidden. The consideration of the moral character and the public policy of such unions is also involved, and the difference between the voidability of the contract if entered into, and the obligation to enforce it or the penalty for its breach when it was not entered into. In fact, the complications arising out of the foolish engagement are almost endless.

An employe of the Census Bureau at Washington, James A. George, has addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroads some very serious allegations in regard to the means employed to secure for the Texas Pacific corporation the land grant whose extension is now being sought from Congress. He claims to have evidence to show that $90,000 in cash and $200,000 in first mortgage land grant bonds were paid to Senators for votes to pass the Land Grant bill in the upper house in July, 1870, and that a million of dollars' worth of land grant bonds were divided for a similar purpose among members of the House. The bill finally passed on the 3d of March, 1871. Mr. George professes to be able to furnish documentary evidence of the truth of his assertion, as well as the names of witnesses who are cognizant of the facts. Charges so specific and so obviously capable of being readily tested demand thorough and immediate investigation.

A Mathematical Mystery.

[From the New York Times.]

It is often and incorrectly said that women have no aptitude for mathematics. So far is this from the truth that there are certain departments of mathematics in which women are vastly more skillful than men. If a man is asked how much it costs him annually to smoke four cigars a day at fifteen cents each, he will reply, "O! perhaps a hundred dollars or so," which is manifestly incorrect; whereas if the same question is asked his wife, she will instantly answer that her husband wastes about seven hundred dollars a year in smoke. Captious critics may point out that this sum is too large, but it must be conceded that while there is a little surplusage in the wife's calculation, she does not commit the fatal error of underestimating the amount. In accordance with the principle that the greater includes the less, her calculation is essentially right, whereas the smoker's calculation is utterly and hopelessly wrong. The skill of women in handling figures is also shown every Sunday in the year. When on Sunday evening the ladies of the family bring out their particular religious newspaper, and grapple with those amazing problems which begin, "I am composed of thirty-five thousand letters; my 1, 9, 365, 17, 4, 11, 44 is an Amalekite plumber," the male members of the family circle know that though they could not solve the problem even with the aid of six calculating machines, the women will solve it before they go to bed if it takes them all night. In these and several other branches of mathematics woman is easily supreme, and it is hence an error born of ignorance or malice to accuse her of a want of mathematical genius.

When, however, we come to mensuration, we suddenly find the limitations of the female mind. A deep-rooted hatred of all accuracy in measurements, or, at all events, a total inability to comprehend the yard-stick or the tables of dry and wet measure, is one of the most prominent characteristics of the sex.

Every man who has intrusted to a woman the work of manufacturing a shirt has had painful experience of her inability to comprehend the importance of accurate measurement. Mr. Smith, for example, permits Mrs. Smith to make a new shirt, to be modeled precisely after an old one, which measures, say fifteen inches around the neck. When the new garment is completed, Mr. Smith finds that it chokes him, and he calls his wife's attention to the fact. She declares that it measures precisely the same as the model, and appealing to a tape-measure in proof of her assertion, finds that the new shirt measures only thirteen inches around the neck. In these circumstances a male shirt-maker would confess that he had made a mistake. Not so Mrs. Smith. She exclaims, with every appearance of triumph, "There! what did I tell you? One is almost exactly the same size as the other There isn't two inches difference between them." Nothing could more forcibly illustrate woman's total incapacity to grasp the importance of accurate measurements. A being who believes that a thirteen-inch band will fit a fifteen-inch neck with as much accuracy as if the band were two inches longer, is born without any sense of the value of linear measure.

As a rule, women decline to recognize the authority of yard-sticks, measuring-tapes, and other standards, and place a pathetic faith in their personal fingers and thumbs. They have constructed for their own use certain tables which pretend that the upper joint of the thumb is exactly an inch in length, and that the width of three fingers is an inch and a half. These are the only measures which they will use when seeking to ascertain the length of a piece of piping-cord or the width of a skirt-breadth. It is needless to say that they are thus led into constant error. The female fingers and thumbs are not constant quantities, so far as their length and breadth are concerned, and to make them standards of measurement is as absurd as it would be to assume that the human foot is always twelve inches in length, whether it be the New York or the Chicago foot.

What is very odd is the fact that in the department of cookery women make an elaborate pretence of their regard for careful measurement. They have rules for finding the exact quantity of each article that enters into the composition of any particular dish. For instance, their cooking liturgies prescribe that in making cake one must take a cup of flour, six cups of butter, two dozen eggs, three cups of salt, a teaspoonful of indigo, a tablespoonful of starch, and three cups of molasses. But do they ever follow this rule? It is notorious that they pay no attention to it. When a woman undertakes to make cake she takes what she calls "enough" flour, and to this she adds "a little" indigo, starch, and salt, and stirs into it about as much butter and molasses, "as is needed." Of course, the result is always unforeseen. It may turn out that the compound thus made is cake, and it may prove to be rice pudding. The woman herself has not the least idea what it will be. With the printed rule for cake manufacture lying before her, one would suppose that it would be impossible for her to produce anything but cake, but in actual practice she utterly scouts the rule, and makes her mysterious compound by the light of nature, and humbly trusts that it will not come out of the oven as sausages or boiled ham. Why women have this antipathy to measurements of all kinds is a mystery. They can add or subtract; they can multiply and they can divide; but here their capacity for any mathematical truth ends. There is, indeed, as Sir Isaac Newton sadly remarked, something very mysterious in women, and the less we try to find it out the better.

RELIGIOUS NEWS:—

The number of Baptists in the world is estimated to be 2,589,172, of whom 1,500,000 are in the Southern States and the Territories of this country. Of these 1,500,000, 900,000 are colored people.

The number of churches in this country belonging to the Methodist denomination is 16,000. They are valued at a total of $80,000,000, with encumbrances aggregating $7,000,000. During the past four years the growth of membership has been 120,000. The *Methodist* says this increase "cannot be regarded as entirely satisfactory."

The town of Condersport, Pa., was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. Forty buildings in all were burned. Loss about $200,000.

De Profundis.

TWO GREETINGS.

[Alfred Tennyson in XIXth Century for May.]

I.

Out of the deep, my child, out of the deep,
Where all that was to be in all that was
Whirl'd for a million æons thro' the vast
Waste dawn of multitudinous-eddying light—
Out of the deep, my child, out of the deep,
Thro' all this changing world of changeless law,
And every phase of ever-heightening life,
And nine long months of antenatal gloom,
With this last moon, this crescent—her dark orb
Touch'd with earth's light—thou comest, darling boy;
Our own; a babe in lineament and limb
Perfect, and prophet of the perfect man;
Whose face and form are hers and mine in one,
Indissolubly married like our love;
Live and be happy in thyself, and serve
This mortal race thy kin so well that men
May bless thee as we bless thee, O young life
Breaking with laughter from the dark, and may
The fated channel where thy motion lives
Be prosperously shaped, and sway thy course
Along the years of haste and random youth
Unshatter'd, then full-current thro' full man,
And last in kindly curves, with gentlest fall,
By quiet fields, a slowly-dying power,
To that last deep where we and thou are still.

II.—1.

Out of the deep, my child, out of the deep,
From that great deep before our world begins
Whereon the Spirit of God moves as He will—
Out of the deep, my child, out of the deep,
From that true world within the world we see,
Whereof our world is but the bounding shore—
Out of the deep, Spirit, out of the deep,
With this ninth moon that sends the hidden sun
Down yon dark sea, thou comest, darling boy.

2.

For in the world, which is not ours, They said
"Let us make man" and that which should be man,
From that one light no man can look upon,
Drew to this shore lit by the suns and moons
And all the shadows. O dear Spirit half-lost
In thine own shadow and this fleshly sign
That thou art thou—who wailest being born
And banish'd into mystery, and the pain
Of this divisible-indivisible world
Among the numerable-innumerable
Sun, sun, and sun, thro' finite-infinite space
In finite-infinite time—our mortal veil
And shatter'd phantom of that infinite One,
Who made thee unconceivably thyself
Out of His whole World-self and all in all—
Live thou, and of the grain and husk, the grape
And ivy-berry, choose; and still depart
From death to death thro' life and life, and find
Nearer and ever nearer Him who wrought
Not Matter, nor the finite-infinite,
But this main miracle, that thou art thou,
With power on thine own act and on the world.

THE HUMAN CRY.

1.

Hallowed be Thy name—Halleluiah!—
Infinite Ideality!
Immeasurable Reality!
Infinite Personality!
Hallowed be Thy name—Halleluiah!—

II.

We feel we are nothing—for all is Thou and in Thee;
We feel we are something—that also has come from Thee;
We are nothing, O Thou—but Thou wilt help us to be.
Hallowed be Thy name—Halleluiah!

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

GEO. H. HAIGH,

Bookseller and Stationer,

MARKET SQUARE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of
BIBLES,
PRAYER AND HYMN BOOKS,
AND ALL
School Books

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
WRITING PAPERS, ENVELOPES, BOX PAPETERIES, PENS, INKS, PENCILS.
FANCY ARTICLES,
WORK BOXES,
WRITING DESKS,
&c., &c., &c.

Orders solicited, and any book mailed, postage paid, on receipt of the catalogue price.
Orders for music promptly attended to.
oct 7, 1879, 1-tf

E. J. HALE & SON,

PUBLISHERS,

Booksellers and Stationers,

17 MURRAY STREET,

NEW YORK,

INVITE ORDERS FOR

BOOKS OF THEIR OWN PUBLICATION,

AND FOR ALL OTHER

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,

AND FOR ALL KINDS OF

STAPLE STATIONERY.

WRITING PAPERS—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes.

BLANK BOOKS, of all grades.

ENVELOPES, of all sizes and colors and qualities.

SCHOOL SLATES, best quality, all sizes.
SLATE and LEAD PENCILS.

PENS, INKS, MUCILAGE, ETC., ETC.

Those who favor us with their orders, by mail or in person, may rely upon having them filled promptly, and at prices which we believe to be quite as low as can be had in this market. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

E. J. HALE & SON.
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS
17 Murray Street, New York.
oct. 7, 1879 1-tf

The Daily News.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY.....MAY 20, 1880.

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—The indications for the South Atlantic States are as follows: Stationary barometer and temperature, southerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

CITY AND COUNTY NOTES:—

The train from Weldon was twenty-five minutes late last night.

Cotton choppers are in demand, and can command good wages.

We are glad to learn that the condition of Dr. F. J. Haywood, Sr., is very much improved.

The Person Street Methodist Sunday School will picnic to-day at Faison's farm, five miles north of Raleigh.

The ex-Union soldiers will meet at Col. Shaffer's office to-night to arrange for the memorial services on the 31st.

We learn that our friend, Mr. Fabius H. Briggs, will reach home this morning from Fayetteville with his bride. We wish them great happiness and prosperity.

Matrimonial permits were issued yesterday to one colored and three white couples. And this with the mercury trying to get out of the top of the thermometer.

Dr. J. H. Cook, late of Warrenton, is in the city on his way to Durham, where he will reside in future. Success to him, for no better doctor or gentleman lives anywhere.

Proposals for printing the premium list of the State Agricultural Society have been received by the Secretary and will be acted on at the meeting of the Executive Committee to-night.

The building boom is unabated. Two fine new brick stores are in process of erection on Wilmington street. One large sale stable is nearly completed on Martin street, and there are rumors that another will soon be commenced on the old Towles lot and so the work goes on.

A son of Mr. T. V. Bunch was examining Major Gulick's shingle machine yesterday. His coat was entangled in the machinery, he was jerked under the shaft, and before he could be rescued his coat and shirt were torn off him. Luckily he sustained no serious injury.

We learn that the Central Executive Committee have secured Metropolitan Hall for the session of the Conservative Democratic State Convention that meets in this city on the 17th of June, ensuing. The best practical arrangements will be made in regard to railroad fare, of which due notice will be given.

The excursion of the Salisbury street Baptist Church Sunday school to Wake Forest next Saturday bids fair to be one of the big events of the season. The price of tickets for persons not connected with the Sunday schools has been fixed at fifty cents for the round trip. Persons wishing such tickets can be supplied on application to Mr. Allen Fleming.

We understand that the town darkies have formed a cotton-chopper's union, and will continue to loaf around the market and along Grog-Alley, unless they are paid 75 cents a day and board. At this rate the farmers will have to pay nearly as much for having their cotton chopped out as the crop will sell for.

Tickets to Durham and return, at six cents a mile, will be sold on the North Carolina Railroad, to persons wishing to attend the celebration in that place to-day and the ball to-night. By leaving Raleigh at 7 in the morning Durham will be reached in time for the celebration, and leaving at 3:30 in the afternoon will be just right for the ball.

Our information from various sections of Wake county is such as to leave no doubt in our minds that in a large portion of the county the weather is hot and dry. And in some parts we are very much inclined to believe that there has been a protracted dry spell. At the same time we are glad to learn that there never was a better stand of cotton, and while the wheat is complaining of rust in some quarters, the general average says a better crop than usual. The health of the people is generally good, the only exception to this that we have heard being that there is a good deal of sickness in the Forestville section, and some in the vicinity of Milburnie.

DEPARTMENT NOTES:—

A correspondent of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Geo. Allen, writes:—

NEWBERN, N. C., May 17, 1880.

Col. L. L. Polk:

DEAR SIR—Your favor to hand. The Newbern Manufacturing Company, Newbern, N. C., is a cotton mill, 2,100 spindles. This is the only mill in this section. Newbern has four steam saw mills, two large shingle yards, one wood plate factory, one plow factory, one plug tobacco factory, one cigar factory, one boiler works and foundry, one candy factory, three steam gristmills and three steam cotton gins.

Our truck farmers have marketed their pea-crop. The highest result obtained was on George Allen's four-acre field. He sold his crop to net, after paying cost of boxes, picking, freight and commissions, of $520. Cotton is now growing on same land. Several others did nearly as well, while some, owing to late variety of seed peas, made very little money. Nearly all planted their pea land in cotton, which is now up and growing nicely.

Jos. L. Rhem had seventy-five acres in peas, which he sold to net $4,000, after paying expenses of boxes, picking, freight, and commissions. The whole land is now well set in cotton. He has fifty acres in Early Rose potatoes. He makes his first shipment to-day of 250 barrels, and is planting cotton on same land.

The arrangements for settling up this section with Hollanders is progressing and bids fair to succeed.

Farmers are putting in larger crops of cotton, corn and rice than ever before. Eastern North Carolina has always taken the lead in improved plows, and we think use a larger proportion of steel and other improved plows than any other Southern section. Our farmers do not raise sufficient farm supplies.

Lands can be bought at fair prices and at all prices from $2 per acre to $90, which was last sale of twenty-two acres of valuable truck land adjoining town. Immigrants would be welcomed.

The Attorney-General will to-day read the last proof of the 82nd volume of the Supreme Court Reports, and the book will at once be put in the binders' hands. The present volume of reports will be larger than any of its predecessors. It will contain 761 pages, and in it 185 cases will be reported in full. The Attorney-General has done good and rapid work in getting out so large a book in little more than a month after the adjournment of the court.

To-day being the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration, all the departments of the State government will take holiday. The Capitol will be shut up and the stars and stripes will be hoisted on its roof to remind us of "the day we celebrate."

Mr. Hal. M. Worth paid off the employees at the Penitentiary yesterday. It took $2,100 to do it.

Twenty-six thousand dollars of old bonds were received at the Treasury yesterday for funding.

Drummer's license was issued yesterday to Hurst, Purnell & Co., of Baltimore.

Revenue receipts yesterday were $1,591.18.

RUNAWAY.—Spring chickens are not generally considered frightful in appearance, but one of them was too much for the nerves of a yellow horse hitched to a wagon which was standing in front of Brown & Sexton's store early yesterday morning. The chicken made an unexpected appearance around the market-house corner. The horse saw it and started. The horse's owner made a rush for the reins and grabbed them just in time to be thrown across the street. Then that horse just ran around in a circle for about ten minutes until, noticing that the immediate vicinity had become destitute of vehicles and that foot passengers seemed to find Wilmington street the shortest route between the Yarborough House and the Capitol, he concluded to seek a more extended audience for his circus tricks and made a straight shoot up the street. He first sought solace by running into J. C. Brewster's bay horse, and we must say that rarely have we seen greater disgust than the bay exhibited in every lineament of his countenance. He at first started to join the runaway, but a moment's reflection convinced him of the fact that the weather was too hot for such amusement and he returned to his duty. The original cause of the disturbance turned down Hargett street under a full head of steam, and from the frantic energy he was showing when last seen it may be inferred that if not dead he is running yet.

PERSONAL.—Messrs. Sol. Haas, General Freight Agent, and E. A. Barber, Auditor of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, passed here yesterday on a tour of examination of agencies on the North Carolina Division. These gentlemen will wind up their tour by a short visit to Morehead City.

P. B. Clarke, Esq., of the Henderson *Tobacconist*, is at the Yarborough.

Dr. Thomas J. Moore, of Charlotte, a skilful physician and clever gentleman, is one of the delegates from the Medical Society, of this State, to the American Medical Association. By some misadvertence, Dr. Moore's name was omitted from the lists of delegtaes heretofore published.

John Pugh Haywood, Esq., arrived in the city last evening from Havre de Grace to visit his father, the venerable Dr. F. J. Haywood, who has been very ill. Mr. Haywood is one of the most accomplished experts in the art of fish propagation in the South. He was tendered a position in the U. S. Fish Commission as soon as he had completed his work at the State Hatchery on the Albemarle and repaired at once to Havre de Grace to accept it. North Carolina is under many obligations to Superintendent S. G. Worth and Mr. Haywood for the high position which she has attained in this great industry.

Col. W. T. Alston, of Warren, is in the city.

Rev. Joseph B. Cheshire is visiting friends in the city.

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESSES:—

Col. Polk, Commissioner of Agriculture, has accepted invitations to speak at the following places, on the days mentioned:—

At Apex, Wake county, on Friday night the 28th inst.

At Clayton, Johnston county, on the 3d day of June.

At Stanhope, Nash county, on the 4th day of June.

At Potecasi, Northampton county, on the 11th day of June.

At Aulander, Bertie county, on the 12th day of June.

At China Grove, Rowan county, day to be fixed.

HIS FIRST CASE.—On Tuesday afternoon about five hours after the train arrived from Durham, Chief of Police Heartt received a telegram saying that a colored boy named Joe Person had stolen a considerable sum of money from a merchant in that town, and was supposed to have come to Raleigh. This being his first case of importance, Mr. Heartt was of course on his mettle. He went to work and with such skill and success that Joe was captured at Neuse that night and sent back to Durham yesterday. Mr. Heartt promises to be a good and valuable officer.

HOW IS THIS THUS?—At the recent meeting of the republican executive committee for this county, J. Eaton Bledsoe introduced a resolution stating that the republican party had unimpaired confidence in Gen. Grant, and that he was the first choice of that party for President, and J. G. Blaine the second choice. Jas. H. Harris and Stewart Ellison both delegates, or one a delegate and the other an alternate, to Chicago, opposed the resolutions, but in opposing them said that in their opinion nine-tenths of the colored voters desired the nomination of President Grant.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Exchange took holiday from last Friday until yesterday morning. Yesterday morning cotton opened strong at 5-32 of a penny higher than at the close on Friday with futures strong. The market over here felt the reaction at once and at 12 m, was ⅛ better and strong at 11¼. Later this advance was lost, and at the close the market was weak at 11⅛.

POLICE COURT.—The odlu case before the Mayor yesterday was a negro man for the unlawful detainer of $5. He made restitution and was discharged on payment of costs.

Hotel Arrivals.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE, G. W. BLACKNALL, PROPRIETOR.

May 19.—W. K. Davis, N. C.; S. P. Gill, Wake County; L. N. Erwin, N. Y., O. J. Spears, Troy, N. C.; P. B. Clarke, Henderson; M. S. Lee, Goldsboro; F. K. Borden, Goldsboro; W. T. Jones, Bingham School; U. M. Wahab, Durham; J. E. Connor, N. Y.; Jno. J. Stevenson, Richmond, Va; H. Greenbaum, Baltimore; Jno. A. Dodson, Charlotte; W. A. Turk, Boston; C. J. Huske, Morganton; C. B. Denson, City; C. J. Voorhees, N. C. Pride Jones, Charlotte; E. G. Cheatham, N. C.; B. F. King, H. Behu, Baltimore.

THE MONUMENT FUND.—In addition to the amount ($209.87) heretofore reported, the committee to raise funds for a monument to Messrs. Crocker and McMillan received the following subscriptions yesterday: T. H. Briggs & Sons $3, J. A. Bragassa 1, Cash 2, W. W. Holden 1, T. Badger 1, Maj. Gilliam 1, Dr. E. Grissom 1, Dr. Blacknall 50 cents, E. T. Gill $1, Ed. Stagg 1, Dr. R. H. Lewis 1, Cash 50 cents, B. M. Moore 1½, W. H. Crow 1, F. B. Arendell 1, E. H. Lee 50 cents, W. W. Fuller 1, W. W. Smith 1, Cash 1. Total $21.00.

SWANANNOA.—The mile heat race at Washington last Tuesday was won by the North Carolina bred and owned mare Swanannoa, after a hot race with the Maryland filly Eunice. Swanannoa is a daughter of Senator Ransom's great horse Red Dick and the flying miler Lizzie Rogers. She has all the speed of her dam, and her winning at Washington in broken heats looks as if she was learning the Lexington trick of staying. She is owned by our clever friend, Dr. R. H. Stancil, and we congratulate him on her victory.

J. P. GULLEY.—One of the best merchants in Raleigh is Mr. J. P. Gulley. His store is the resort of people in the city, out of the city, and from abroad. He has built up a trade by intelligent industry, a natural tact for merchandising and an honest pursuit of his regular business. His store is full from top to bottom with shoes, clothing, and all the articles of general merchandise found in a first-class store. Prices very cheap. Call. Examine. Buy.

AN UPSET IN KENTUCKY.—For the Kentucky Derby run last Tuesday, Mr. Cottrill's Alabama colt, Kimball, by Buckden, dam Meta H, was the favorite in the betting at about four to one against the field. The race was won by the chestnut colt Fonso, by King Alfonso, dam by Australian. Somebody suffered.

THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT:—

Messrs. Pescud, Lee & Co., are having a new sign painted over their up-town drug store.

Here and There in North Carolina.

ITEMS FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Colonel Thomas Ruffin is nominated for Judge in the Orange Judicial District.

The Warsaw *Brief Mention* says that it is very dry in that portion of the State. The water mills are failing and the wells are getting low.

Quhele, says the *Robesonian*, is rapidly improving, and there is every sign of progress and prosperity among the people. Its cotton receipts this season have been 4,867 bales. Col. Murdock McRae is about starting a cotton mill there, using the Clement attachment.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons will meet in Convocation at Wilson on the 1st day of June. The Grand Secretary has made arrangements with the different railroads to carry passengers at reduced rates. In most cases these rates have been fixed at six cents per mile for the round trip.

Evening editions are troublesome and lead to mistakes, which we can scarcely hope to avoid with ours, if the careful Wilmington *Star* "puts its foot into it" as on yesterday. Its 4th page is dated Wednesday morning, May 17th; its 2nd page, Tuesday evening, May 18, and its 1st page, Wednesday, May 19, 1880.

One day last week, says the Durham *Plant*, four of the convicts at work on the University Railroad made their escape. Since that time one of them was found some mile and a half from the work in an old field dead. He was badly diseased, and died, we suppose, from the effects of over-exertion in making his escape."

Durham is a fast place. The *Plant* says that "four years ago in Durham there was one house built every month; two years ago there was one built every week, and during the present year there has been one built every day, with a prospect of a continuation during the entire year. Is there a town in the South of similar dimensions that can boast of such progress?"

The *Robesonian* says that the prosperity of that section is unusual. The farms are becoming much neater, and many new houses and fences are being built. The same paper says that Peter Leitch is to be hanged in Robeson on June 25th, for murder; and that the weather is becoming alarmingly dry. Much of the cotton has not yet come up and some is dying. Small grain is also being greatly injured.

The Charlotte *Observer* says that neither the recent sale of the Virginia Midland to bondholders, nor the rumored attempt to buy the Atlanta & Charlotte Air-Line Railroad, has so far changed the status of affairs as to prevent negotiations in regard to the building of the connecting link between Danville and Charlotte. It is understood that the new owners of the Virginia Midland are even more anxious than ever to reach Charlotte, and that the recent sale of that corporation only puts it in a better condition to carry out the projected Southern extension.

Rev. Dr. George Patterson, of Wilmington, delivers the Annual Address before the Horner School of Oxford, on Thursday morning, June 3; Mr. Robert W. Winston an address before the Franklin Society in the evening; Mr. Julian Wood reads an essay, and Mr. W. S. Devane delivers an oration. The Medalists this year are all Wilmingtonians, we judge by their names. The Debater's medal goes to W. M. Parsley; the Orator's to W. S. Devane; the Essayist's to Julian Wood. The marshals, to whom we are indebted for a courteous invitation, are: John Hargrove, N. C., chief; W. C. Ruffin, N. C.; J. C. Warren, N. C.; J. W. Knotts, Md.; R. L. Rountree, N. Y.

STATE POLITICAL ITEMS:—

The Democrats of Clay county met at Hayesville on the 11th and instructed their delegates to the State Convention to vote for Jarvis and Robinson.

Lincoln county's Democratic Convention was held on Saturday last. No mention was made of State officers or nominations, but the delegates were instructed to vote for Col. John F. Hoke for Congress from the Sixth District.

The Democrats of Brunswick county are at odds. The County Convention met on Monday last and fifty-seven persons present seceded. Those who remained instructed for Fowle and Stedman. The seceders instructed for McKoy for Congress and left the delegates to the State Convention free to choose.

The Democrats of Sampson county met on the 15th and appointed delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions. No preference was indicated for State nominees, but the delegates to the Congressional Convention are instructed to vote as a unit for Hon. A. A. McKoy.

Gen. Cox is without an opponent for the Congressional nomination in this District, and the Durham *Plant* says that "the Congressional Convention could not do a more handsome thing, or one that would be more warmly supported by the masses, than to nominate Gen. Cox by acclamation. In every position to which he has been called he has come up to the full measure of his duty."

The Mecklenburg Democrats held their convention on Tuesday. The Charlotte *Observer* says that its action was harmonious, and it instructed its delegates to the District Convention to vote for Col. Wm. Johnston as the nominee for Congress. It also instructed its delegates to the State Convention to vote for Thos. J. Jarvis, as the candidate for Governor; W. P. Caldwell, as the candidate for Attorney-General; Jno. M. Worth, as the candidate for State Treasurer, and J. Sol. Reid as the candidate for State Auditor. It adopted the unit rule, and the delegates to both conventions will cast the vote of the entire county solid.

Our friend, Col. Rufus Amis, is named for Auditor by many people and papers. A letter from Granville to THE NEWS says that "He is eminently qualified to discharge the duties of that office, because he is distinguished for his gentlemanly bearing, his high Christian character, his exalted patriotism, his unwavering fealty to Democratic principles, his business qualification, and his identification with the agricultural interest of the State, rendering him peculiarly available with the solid yeomanry of the country. Should he receive the nomination there is no one who would labor with more indefatigable energy, tireless zeal and marked ability for upholding the Democratic banner. No man could be selected for Auditor who would discharge the duties incident to that station with more satisfaction to the public or more fidelity to the State."

FAYETTEVILLE ITEMS:—

Fayetteville May 18.—The Graded School at Fayetteville has 78 pupils in German, 70 in Latin Grammar, 50 in Latin Reader, 7 in Virgil's Æneid, 50 in Algebra and 10 in Greek Reader.

The Union meeting of Cedar Creek Baptist Association will be held at Green Spring Church twelve miles South of Fayetteville on Friday 28th inst. N. B. C.

DURHAM NOTES:—

Durham, May 19th, 1880.—The tobacco boom is still gaining, and the more one sees of Durham the more he is impressed that in tobacco there is money. All the factories are driving business with good results, orders being freely given. The prospects of the coming crop are not flattering for two reasons,—the fly or tobacco flea has destroyed many of the plant beds, and in some neighborhoods there is great scarcity of plants; then there has been no season for setting the plants in the field so that the crop will be late, as usually at this season the crop is well out. Unless there is rain soon the prospect for a large crop will not be at all flattering. In regard to the present crop it is estimated that over one-half has been marketed.

Long cut smoking and cigarettes are to be manufactured here, the former already being found in the market. These goods will be manufactured of the best bright leaf and will add largely to the already mammoth trade of this place. E. H. Pogue is manufacturing the long cut, and Blackwell & Co. are now putting in machinery for both long cut and cigarettes.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS:—

Senator Eaton and Frank Hurd, of Ohio, are in Richmond straightening the crooked Conservatives of Virginia.

Mr. Maynard will accept the Post-Master Generalship. General Longstreet will succeed him as minister to Turkey.

From every county in South Carolina crop reports are favorable, the stand of cotton being the finest known for several years past. Fertilizers have been used to a larger extent than last year, and in some counties more than in any previous year. Field labor is reported as more efficient.

There is a comet in the heavens, but it is of no interest to the ordinary sky-gazer, being quite invisible, as yet, to the naked eye. In this respect it resembles the chances of several dark-horse candidates who are industriously grooming themselves for the Chicago race.

It is proposed, in the House, to authorize the Government to go into the business of building very extensively, as well as at great cost. Fifty-four bills, appropriating more than $5,000,000 for the erection of public buildings in various parts of the country, are now pending in the House, and will be considered in a lump next Saturday.

At the head of Fall Creek, Nevada county, Cal., pines and firs over 100 feet in height are so buried in snow that only a few feet of their tops are to be seen. Where a dark forest lies in Summer there is now only to be seen a white expanse of snow, with here and there what appear to be clumps of bushes, but are really the tops of the tallest pines.

Speaker Randall had conferences on Tuesday with a number of leading Senators relative to the adjournment of Congress. The result was that it was agreed that the adjournment at the time specified in the House resolution (May 31) was entirely practicable, and that there would be time not only to pass all the appropriation bills yet undisposed of, but also several matters of general public interest.

The Senate is rushing things through to pave the way for adjournment. The hour of meeting is now 11 o'clock in the morning instead of 12, as heretofore. Mr. Bayard will bring up his bill providing for the appointment of special deputy marshals to-day, and the legislative bill will be reported to the Senate from the Appropriations Committee. On Monday the Morgan Electoral-count bill will be brought up and the River and Harbor bill reported from the committee. The Senate Finance Committee is unanimously for adjournment May 31st. The revenue reformers in the House have relinquished the hope of passing the tariff bills reported from the Ways and Means Committee.

A few weeks ago, as a young lady of Salisbury, Md., was getting into a carriage a sewing-needle was by some means forced into her thigh, but being considered a trifling matter, little or no attention was paid to it at the time. Several days after this occurrence, however, her ankle pained her very much, and on examination it was found that the needle was the cause of it. In her efforts to get it out it broke and she only succeeded in getting one part (the eye half) of it out. The point part remained and two days after she felt that just below the knee, but was still unable to get it out. Two weeks then elapsed and she felt something in her throat, but the obstruction was supposed to be a fish-bone. After several efforts to remove it she at last succeeded, and it proved to be the point part of the needle. Thus, in a few weeks' time, a common sewing-needle enters a person at the thigh, makes its way down to the ankle, then retraces its steps and goes up the body and comes out at the throat. This may appear to be an incredible story, but it is true nevertheless. It is vouched for by a gentleman of unquestioned veracity.

Chief Justice Waite has rendered a decision in a lottery case which, it is thought, will break up the lottery business. It supplements the special statute of the United States which closes the mails against all correspondence respecting lottery business. The State of Mississippi had authorized a lottery company, known as "The Mississippi Educational and Manufacturing Aid Society," in 1867. In 1870 an act was passed to give effect to that clause of the State Constitution which prohibits the licensing of lotteries by the Legislature. A suit was brought by the State to suppress the "Educational and Manufacturing Aid Society," and a judgment of ouster was declared against it. Upon appeal this was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State; and the case was then brought to the Supreme Court of the United States for review. It was argued that when the State undertook to make unlawful a lottery which had been established by law, it sought to impair, in an unconstitutional way, the validity of a contract. Mr. Chief Justice Waite, in giving the opinion of the Court, declared that the Legislature which granted the charter had no authority to bargain away, for a certain per centage of the lottery profits to be paid over to it, the police power of the State in the regulation of the public morals. Government, the Chief Justice held, cannot by any law divest itself of the power to interpose and to suppress whatever has proved noxious and corrupting. This reserved right is based upon grounds of public policy and the duty of legislators to guard against whatever may be injurious to society at large. When a lottery charter is granted, it is with the implied reservation that it may at any time be abrogated should the public good require it.

Down by the Sea.

[Mr. Creecy in the Economist.]

Bill Basnight, the historical bear hunter, is not here; off on a lark we suppose; but we have met and discoursed Louis S. Mann, one of the "blue bloods" of Roanoke Island, who knows everything and everybody, and Louis says he was over up Alligator River at Bill's house last week, and Bill had seventeen young bears in his yard, little fellows, some twenty pounds to the quarter, that he called and fed like chickens. We intimated to Louis as politely as the case would admit, that we believed it were a lie, whereupon he called up three witnesses from among the bystanders who corroborated his testimony, and testified as to his "general reputation" for "truth and veracity."

The wild animal feeling runs in the blood of the Basnights of Dare. "Old uncle Bill Basnight," the honored father of his more distinguished son, lived up Alligator, at or near the spot where Bill now lives. His passion was alligators, as Bill's is bears. He once came upon an alligator's nest full of alligator eggs. It was in a dense swamp and the nest had ninety-four eggs in it. He watched his chance when the old mother alligator was off and took the whole lot. The old alligator came back to the nest when "uncle Bill" was some two hundred yards off, and such a race for dear life was never before seen in Alligator Swamps. She gained on him every jump, and would have got him but for the timely arrival of his two bear dogs who came to his cry for help just in time to save him. Uncle Bill got the eggs home and put them all in his potato house, and in a few days to his astonishment the warmth of the potato house had hatched out eighty-five young alligators. Out of the eighty-five alligators hatched, he raised seventy-eight on molasses and honey. We could not stand this strain upon our credulity, and we told Louis, flat, it was certainly a lie; whereupon he went off a few minutes and brought up a gray bearded old man who confirmed every word Louis had said. The old man stated further that he once went into "uncle Bill's" potato house with him to look at the young alligators. While they were in there, "uncle Bill" smeared his fingers with molasses, and holding his hands down, the young alligators pitched at them like young bull puppies, and he raised up his hands with ten alligators hanging by their teeth to his fingers; one to each finger.

Now any body may believe or disbelieve these alligator and bear stories that pleases. We don't wish to tax anybody's conscience. But we believe them, upon the authority of Louis Mann, confirmed by other witnesses, for Louis knows what he's talking about and carries as good a character about with him as anybody.

While on the subject of bears and alligators we've a word to say about birds' Abel Ashby," of Roanoke Island, has a canary bird that can talk. Everybody knows Abel; and therefore we won't describe him, only so far as to say that he is silent man; until you get him to talking; and then he's a dangerous man. Abel is strictly a truthful man, and he says, and a multitude of witnesses affirm, that he has a canary bird, born and raised on Roanoke, that says: "Pretty little birdie, sweet I is," as distinctly as a human voice, and with a dulcet note that Jennie Lind might envy.

The transition from birds to dogs is a natural and easy one, and therefore we will conclude our tales of the marvelous and truthful with a brief dog story, in which Abel comes in again. Abel has a singing dog. He sings tunes. He goes to meeting with his devout master, and will join in the singing. This creates such a disturbance in the congregation that Abel orders him to "shut up." And Abel assures us that when the dog gets under full headway singing, and he orders him to "shut up," he can put his hand on the dog's ribs and feel the tune going on in the dog's inwards. Now this may seem strange and apochryphal and heterodoxical and all that, to those who don't know Abel; but its true, every word of it. We believe it so entirely that we did not even suggest to him when he told it, that perhaps it were a lie. In fact it would not have answered to suggest it, for Abel once went a gunning after a man that shot one of his dogs.

We've met many of the "old heads" of Dare, here this week. The Meekins, the Hoopers, the Manns, the Etheridges, the Scarboroughs, the Doughs, are all well and doing well. Shad net fishing has not been remunerative and there is some complaint of losses in that business. Blue fishing, in the ocean, once a source of much income to the county, was a failure again last fall and winter. These are heavy drawbacks; but the dwellers by the sea are invigorated by the atmosphere and inspired by the grand majesty of the ocean, and are ever buoyant with hope and reactive under disaster.

WAIFS.—

A contemporary prints a poem called "Gather ripe fruits, O Death." And that would be best. It is so now that the small boy gathers the fruits before they are ripe, and O Death gathers the small boy.

Jones was waiting to be shaved, with but one other between him and the person under treatment of the tonsorial artist's razor and conversation. Just as the barber had completed the fabrication of the inverted arch on the forehead of the last-named individual, a boy rushed in pell-mell, and, without stopping to catch his breath, cried out to the "next" man, who was complacently unbuttoning his collar, "is this Mr. Smith?" The man admitted as much. "Mr. Smith, of Smithers street?" yelled the youth hysterically. The representative of the ubiquitous Smith family left his collar hanging by one button to ask, rather impatiently, "Well, what's up?" "You left your pistol at home?" "Yes." "Your little son"— "Yes," gasped Smith. The boy went on, "The little fellow with golden hair, and dimples in his cheeks, and blue eyes, and"— "Yes! yes!" shrieked the Smith representative; "I see it all; he got the pistol—he cocked it—it went off—O heavens! it is too much!" And he rushed from the shop in his shirt-sleeves, his collar swinging wildly in his wake. He had got half-way home before he remembered that he never had a son and he sold his pistol two years ago. But Jones got the next shave.

City Business Items

For Sale to Merchants.

300 Doz. Fans.
1200 " Spool Cotton.
6 Cases Straw Hats.
7 Bales Damesties.
75 Reams Writing Paper.
12 Thousand Envelopes.
300 Doz. Handkerchiefs at Wm. Woollcott's Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoe and Notion Wholesale Store, Wilmington & Hargett St. *

Ladies' Linen *Ulsters*—New lot *Parasols* Silk and Gingham. New *Hose* and *Hamburg* at M. ROSENBAUM'S. *

MARRIED.

BRIGGS—WELSH.—In Fayetteville, N. C., May 19th, by Rev. L. S. Burkhead, D. D., Mr. FABIUS H. BRIGGS, of Raleigh, and Miss COSEY WELSH, of Fayetteville.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

1880. SPRING TRADE. 1880.

LATEST FACES OF TYPE.

Latest Styles of Paper.

Skilled Artists.

Edwards, Broughton & Co.,

Printers and Binders,

RALEIGH.

The only Printing and Binding Establishment under the same management in the City of Raleigh. Given EVERY PREMIUM offered by the North Carolina Agricultural Society for First Class Printing since 1870, when we entered the contest

BOOK AND PAMPHLET PRINTING, LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, &c., &c.

Old Books rebound and made as good as New.

Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Note and Memorandums, Envelopes, Bank Books, Hook Tags, Etc.

BAILEY'S 5TH N. C. DIGEST..... $4 50
BUSBEE'S CRIMINAL DIGEST..... 5 00
PEARSON'S LAW LECTURES..... 5 00

Address, or call on,
EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & CO.,
mar 9 22-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

—AT—

Jos. P. Gulley's Old Stand,

RALEIGH, N. C.

In order to supply the increasing demand for goods at this

Old-Established House,

I have laid in a

COMPLETE STOCK,

To which I invite the attention of my old wholesale and retail customers, and all who may wish to buy.

The stock is full in every branch, including

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
WHITE GOODS, Etc.

Coats' Celebrated Six-cord Spool Cotton and Miles' and Boyden's Shoes, all styles, specialties.

Terms Cash. Prices right.
J. P. GULLEY.
my20-tf.

RAILROADS.

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., May 14, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after May 18, the following schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN.

No. 1. Leave Wilmington at.....6:00 P M
Arrive at Hamlet at.....1:27 A M
" at Charlotte at.....7:00 A M

No. 2. Leave Charlotte at.....7:25 P M
Arrive at Hamlet at.....12:32 A M
" at Wilmington at.....8:30 A M

No. 1 train is daily except Sunday, but makes no connection to Raleigh on Saturdays.

No. 2 train is daily except Saturdays.

SHELBY DIVISION: MAIL, FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AND EXPRESS.

No. 3. Leave Charlotte..... 8:00 A M
Arrive at Shelby..... 12:00 P M

No. 4 Leave Shelby ..... 2:00 P M
Arrive at Charlotte ..... 6:00 P M

LOCAL FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Wilmington.....6:15 A M
Arrives at Laurinburg.....4:40 P M
Leaves Charlotte.....4:15 A M
Arrives at Laurinburg.....4:00 P M
Leaves Laurinburg.....5:30 A M
Arrives at Charlotte.....4:20 P M
Leaves Laurinburg.....5:00 A M
Arrives at Wilmington.....4:15 P M

These trains leave Wilmington and Charlotte Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; Laurinburg, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Close connections at Charlotte via Statesville, to all points in Western North Carolina and to Asheville. Also via Spartanburg to Hendersonville, adjacent points and Asheville.

Passengers for Asheville via either route, leaving Wilmington at 6 P M, will arrive at destination at 7 P M, next day.

Sleeping-Car accommodations on through Trains to and from Charlotte and Wilmington.

There will also be through Sleepers run to and from Raleigh and Charlotte.

V Q JOHNSON,
my 20-tf General Superintendent.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES P. HAYES,
Dealer in Cotton, Hides, Furs, Wool, Beeswax, Tallow, Sheep, Goat and Deer Skins, Old Metals, Dried Fruit, Pease, Bones, Rags, Factory Waste, etc., etc.
RALEIGH, N. C.
Refers to Raleigh National Bank and State National Bank, Raleigh, N. C.
dec 2 9-6m

J. M. WALKER, F. W. SMITH.
WALKER & SMITH,
WITH
BENEDICT, HALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
Of all kinds for the Southern trade, including the celebrated
Standard Screw-Fastened Goods.
Prompt attention given to orders.
134 AND 136 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.
oct 7, 1879 1-tf

SCHOOLS.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.
FOUNDED 1842.
REV. B. SMEDES, A. M., Principal.
MRS. C. DER. MEARES, Lady Principal.

This well known school was never so completely furnished in its various departments as at present. A full corps of able and experienced teachers is engaged—resident French and German ladies—musical department, both vocal and instrumental, unsurpassed. In every respect the Principal feels justified in recommending it to the patronage of parents desiring for their daughters advantages equal to any in this country, for thorough education, for refining surroundings and for careful moral and religious training.

Terms for Board and Tuition, per term of twenty weeks, $125. For day scholars from $15 to $30. The only extra charges are for Music, Art and Languages. Special students, whether boarders or otherwise, received in either of these branches.

For catalogue and circular, apply to
REV. B. SMEDES,
St. Mary's School,
oct 14, 1879, 2-tf Raleigh, N. C.

Potato Slips for Sale!

These plants will be ready in ANY QUANTITY by the time the weather will do for planting. They are of the FINEST QUALITY.

Address, J. C. L. HARRIS,
Apr13-tf or J. J. THOMAS.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE EVENING VISITOR.

Largest City Circulation of any Daily Published in Raleigh.

NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

Only $3 per annum, IN ADVANCE; $1.50 for six months, or 25 cents per month, post paid.

Advertising rates moderate. Write for terms and specimen copies. Address

EVENING VISITOR,
May 4, 1880. RALEIGH, N. C.

The Daily News.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY.....MAY 20, 1880.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

By Telegraph.

MARKET REPORT--NOON.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Money strong at 4@5. Exchange—long, 4.85¼; short, 4.88¼. State bonds dull; Governments firm.

Cotton quiet; sales 2,619 bales; uplands, 11½; Orleans 12. Futures steady, at the following quotations: June 11.92; July 12.04; August 12.00; September 11.52; October 11.01.

Flour dull. Wheat heavy. Corn higher. Pork weak at $11.25. Lard heavy at $7.20. Spirits turpentine 28. Rosin $1.55.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—Flour dull and lower to sell; City Mills super $3.50@3.75; do. extra $4.50@5.00; Rio brands $6.00@6.25; Patapsco family $7.10. Wheat—Southern firm; Southern red $1.25@1.28; amber $1.29@1.30; No. 1 Maryland $1.30; No. 2 Western winter red—spot $1.28; May delivery $1.27¾@1.28; June $1.23½@1.23¾; July $1.13¾@1.14; August $1.10¾. Corn—Southern firmer; Western inactive but firmer; Southern white 56½; yellow 53.

LIVERPOOL, May 19—NOON.—Cotton active and firm; uplands 6 11-16; Orleans 6¾; receipts 8,000 bales—American 25,500; sales 15,000; for speculation 2,000; uplands, low middling clause, May delivery 6 25-32@6 13-16; June and July 6¾@6 13-16; July and August 6 25-32@6 27-32; August and September 6 13-16@6 27-32; September and October 6¼@6 25-32; October and November 6 7-16; November and December 6⅝; futures strong.

Long clear middles 34s. 6d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands 6 13-16; Orleans 6¾; uplands, low middling clause, May delivery 6 27-32; May and June 6 27-32; June and July 6 27-32; August and September 6¼@6 27-32; September and October 6 13-16.

4 P. M.—Cotton—sales 13,000 bales; uplands, low middling clause, May delivery, 6 13-16; May and June 6 13-16; June and July 6 13-16; July and August 6 13-16; September and October 6 25-32.

LONDON, May 19—Noon.—Consols—money 99 3-16; account 99 5-16. Erie 36¾.

2 P. M.—Erie 36.

PARIS, May 19—2 P. M.—Rentes 85f. 57½c.

BERLIN, May 19.—Specie increase 1,360,000 marks.

MARKET REPORT--MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Money 3a5. Exchange 4.85¼. Government bonds firm; five per cents 1.03¾; four-and-a-half per cents 1.09½; four per cents 1.07½. State bonds dull.

Cotton easier; sales 270 bales; uplands 11¾; Orleans 12; consolidated net receipts 5,658; exports to Great Britain 16,261; continent 2,762; channel 1,407.

Southern flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat 1@1c. lower, with a fair export and moderate speculative business; ungraded red $1.30@1.31½. Corn 1@1c. better; ungraded 52@55. Oats ½@1c. lower, and weak, at 44c. for No. 3. Hops unchanged and demand moderate. Coffee firmer but quiet; Rio 12¼@15¾. Sugar dull and unchanged; refined in better demand and steady; standard A 9¾. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice firm and in good demand; Carolina 6@7¾; Rangoon 5¾@6. Spirits turpentine dull. Wool dull and nominal; domestic fleece 43@57; unwashed 18@38; Texas 18@36. Pork in buyers' favor and dull; middles dull and weak; long clear 6 13-16; short 7 1-16; long and short 6 15-16. Lard heavy and lower, closing stronger, with moderate trade at $7.17½. Whisky nominal at $1.12@1.15. Freights dull.

MAY 19—Cotton—Middling, low middling, good ordinary—Galveston quiet, 11, 10⅜, 9¾, net receipts 1,222 bales; Norfolk steady, 11¼, net receipts 955 bales; Baltimore firm, 11¼, 11¼, 9¾, net receipts none; Boston dull, 12, 11⅝, 11⅛, net receipts 66; Wilmington firm, 11¼, 10⅜, 10¼, net receipts 61 bales; Philadelphia firm, 12, 11¾, 10¾, net receipts 200 bales; Savannah irregular, 11¼, 10⅜, 9¾, net receipts 84 bales; New Orleans fair demand, 11⅜, 10⅝, 10, net receipts 2,044 bales; Mobile steady, 11¼, 10⅜, 1-2, net receipts 18 bales; Memphis firm, 11¼, net receipts 105 bales; Augusta quiet and firm, 11, 10⅜, 10, net receipts 49; Charleston steady, 12, 11 1-2, 10⅜.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—Oats dull; western mixed 40½. Provisions quiet and about steady. Mess pork $11.50; old $12.00; new bulk meats loose shoulders 4½; clear rib sides 6¾; packed 6¾. Bacon—shoulders 5½; clear rib sides 7¾; hams 10½a12. Lard $8. Coffee quiet; fair to prime Rio cargoes 14½a15¼. Sugar easy; "A" 6¾; Whisky steady at $1.10½. Freights nominal.

WILMINGTON, May 19.—Spirits turpentine dull at 25. Rosin quiet at $1 for strained and $1.05 for good strained. Tar firm at $1.25. Crude turpentine steady at $1 for hard, $1.75 for yellow dip, and $2.40 for virgin. Corn unchanged.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat easier; No. 2 red winter 1.15. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 40¼. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 mixed 37. Pork dull at $10 75. Lard dull and lower at $6.80. Bulk meats dull; shoulders $4.30. Bacon dull; shoulders $5.35; ribs $7; sides $7.62½. Whisky active demand at $1.06. Hogs easier.

CHICAGO, May 19 —Flour steady and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.14¼a1.14 1-2 cash; 1.09¾a1.09 1-2 June; 1.04¼a1.04¾ July; 92¾ August; No. 3 ditto 1-2. Corn strong and higher, especially for cash; 38¾ cash; 37¾a38 May; 36¼a36¾ June; 1-2a36¾ July; 37 August. Oats in good demand at full prices; 32¾ cash; 30¾ June. Pork lower at $10.15a10.17 1-2. Lard weaker and lower at $6.70a6.72 1-2. Bulk meats easier; shoulders $4.30; short ribs $6.30; clear sides 6.50. Whisky stronger at $1.08.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—Flour dull; fancy 4.20; family $4.80. Wheat lower and steady; No. 2 red fall $1.07 cash; $1.02¼a1.02¾ for June; No. 3 ditto $1.03. Corn higher at 35¼a35¾ cash; 34¾a34¾ for June. Oats higher at 32. Whisky steady at $1.07. Pork dull; jobbing $10.50. Lard and bulk meats nominal. Bacon—shoulders $4.62½; ribs $6.90a6.95; sides $7.15.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—Flour quiet; family 4.50; choice to fancy $5.00 a5.50. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady and in fair demand; No. 2 43¼. Oats quiet at 36. Pork quiet and firm at $11.00a11.50. Lard steady at 7¾. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulder $4.25; sides $6.40; sides $6.87½. Bacon quiet; shoulders 5.80; ribs $7.10; sides $7.50; sugar-cured hams 11 at 9¾a10¼. Whisky steady.

Wilmington Market.

[From the Star, May 19.]

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted steady at 25 cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported of 400 casks at that price, closing quiet.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet at $1.00 for strained and $1.05 for good strained, without reported sales. In fine rosins, we hear of sales of 125 bbls. at $2.50@2.62½ for M Pale, $3.00@3.12½ for N Extra Pale, and $3.25@3.37½ for Window Glass.

TAR.—The market was steady at $1.25 per bbl, of 280 pounds, with sales at quotations

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The receipts were raised at $1 for hard, $1.75 for yellow dip and $2.40 for virgin. Market quoted steady.

COTTON.—The market was steady and nominally unchanged. The following were the official quotations:—

Ordinary	9¼ cents per lb.
Good Ordinary	10¼ " "
Strict Good Ordinary	— " "
Low Middling	10¾ " "
Middling	11¼ " "
Good Middling	11¾ " "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

PEANUTS.—Small sales reported on a basis of 50@60 cents for shelling stock, 70 cents for ordinary, 80 cents for prime, 95 cents for extra prime, $1.05 for fancy, and $1.10 for extra fancy. Market steady.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	6 bales.
Spirits turpentine	501 casks.
Rosin	1,365 bbls.
Tar	13 "
Crude turpentine	543 "

Charlotte Cotton Market.

[From the Charlotte Observer, May 19.]

The market yesterday closed steady.

Good Middling	11¼
Middling	11¼
Strict Low Middling	10 15-16
Low Middling	10¾

Raleigh Markets.

Official Report of the Cotton Market.

REPORTED BY
THE COTTON EXCHANGE.
RALEIGH, May 19, 1880.

Middling	11a11½
Strict Low Middling	11
Low Middling	10½
Strict Good Ordinary	10
Middling Stains	10½
Low Middling Stains	9½

Tone of market weak.

City Market—Wholesale Prices.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY
POOL & MORING,
Official Reporters for Grocers' Exchange.
RALEIGH, May 19, 1880.

Apples, dried	$ 3 a	4
Bacon, N. C., hog round	9 a	10
" " hams	12 a	13
Bulk Meats, clear rib sides,	7¼a	
" " shoulders,	6 a	
Butter, North Carolina,	25 a	
Beeswax	16¾a	17
Corn	67½a	70
Corn Meal	67½a	70
Coffee, prime Rio	16 a	17
" good "	15 a	
Chickens, Spring	15 a	20
Eggs, per dozen	15 a	17½
Flour, North Carolina	6 75 a	7 00
Molassses, Cuba	33 a	
Oats, shelled	55 a	
Peaches, peeled	8 @ lb.	
" unpeeled	3 "	
Peas, white, per bushel	80 a	1 00
" stock, "	90 a	95
Pork, North Carolina	6 a	7
Rags, mixed	1¼a	
" cotton	1¼a	
Sugar, white	10 a	11
" yellow	9 a	10
Syrup, S. H	25 a	
Salt, Liverpool fine	1 75 a	
Sweet potatoes	65 a	
FURS—Otter	5 00	
Mink	75	
Fox	90	
Coon	35	
Muskrat	10	
Rabbits	3	

Above are for large quantities. When small quantities are wanted higher prices will be charged.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. R. D. FLEMMING,
Late of Warren county, N. C.,
Respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country in every department of
DENTISTRY.
Office over J. C. Palmer's jewelry store, Fayetteville street, near the capitol, Raleigh, N. C.
mar 23 24-3m

JOS. B. & W. P. BATCHELOR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Practice in all the Courts of the State and in the Federal Courts.
jan 13 14-tf

DR. RICHARD H. LEWIS,
(Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Savannah Medical College.)
PRACTICE LIMITED TO THE EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
RALEIGH, N. C.
Refers to the State Medical Society and the Georgia Medical Society. jan6-6m

J. C. L. HARRIS
Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[OFFICE SOUTH OF COURT HOUSE IN OLD SENTINEL BUILDING.]
Practices in all the Courts of the State.
oct 7, 1879 1-tf

WM. M. COLEMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Will attend promptly to all business connected with the different departments of the Government. Special attention paid to PATENTS.
oct 28, 1879 4-tf

H. A. GILLIAM. JOHN GATLING.
GILLIAM & GATLING,
Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Practice in State and Federal Courts.
oct 7, 1879 1-tf

R. T. GRAY. E. R. STAMPS.
GRAY & STAMPS,
Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Refer to the Banks and business men Raleigh.
Collections promptly attended to.
oct 7, 1879 1-tf

RAILROADS.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, Dec. 25, 1879.	No. 47, Daily.	No. 45. Daily,	No. 6, Daily, ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	3 50 a m	4 10 p m	.....
Leave Salisbury	6 03 a m	5 54 p m	.....
Leave High Point	7 31 a m	7 07 p m	.....
Arrive Greensboro	8 10 a m	7 37 p m	.....
Leave Greensboro	8 20 a m	.....	5 00 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 23 a m	.....	10 22 p m
Arrive Durham	11 02 a m	.....	11 57 a m
Arrive Raleigh	12 20 p m	.....	3 00 a m
Leave Raleigh	3 30 "	6 00 a m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	6 00 "	10 00 a m	.....

No. 47—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with the R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 45—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Dec. 25, 1879.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 5, Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	6 34 p m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 25 p m	10 45 p m	.....
Leave Raleigh	3 40 p m	.....	7 00 a m
Arrive Durham	4 52 p m	.....	9 19 a m
Arrive Hillsboro	5 30 p m	.....	11 07 a m
Arrive Greensboro	7 50 p m	.....	3 45 p m
Leave Greensboro	8 20 p m	6 56 a m	.....
Arrive High Point	8 55 p m	7 30 a m	.....
Arrive Salisbury	10 16 p m	9 15 a m	.....
Arrive Charlotte	12 27 a m	11 17 a m	.....

No. 48—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch at Air-Line Junction with A & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and Southeast.

No. 42—Connects at Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. for all points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and Southeast.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily ex. Sunday	8 50 p m
Arrive Kernersville daily ex. Sun	10 00 p m
Arrive Salem daily except Sunday	10 50 p m
Leave Salem daily except Sunday	5 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville daily ex. Sun	5 40 p m
Arrive Greensboro daily ex. Sun	7 00 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with trains on R. & D. and N. C. Railroads.

SLEEPING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE

Run both ways with trains Nos. 48 and 47, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta; and on trains Nos. 42 and 45 between Boston and Savannah.

Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte and at all principal points South, Southwest West, North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen. Passenger Agent,
feb 3 17-tf 1-7-80-100 Richmond, Va.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE MOST POPULAR
School Books of the Day
ARE PUBLISHED BY
D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
1, 3 & 5 Bond St., N. Y.
AMONG THEM ARE
APPLETONS'
School Readers
BY
WILLIAM T. HARRIS, LL. D., Sup't of Schools, St. Louis, Mo.
A. J. RICKOFF, A. M., Sup't of Instruction, Cleveland, Ohio.
MARK BAILEY, A. M., Instructor in Elocution, Yale College.

Consisting of Five Books,
SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED.

Although these books have been before the public but a short time, they have attained an unprecedented success and popularity. During the past year

A MILLION COPIES

were introduced into the schools of the country. Among the cities and States now using them are New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, N. J., Syracuse, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio; Wheeling, W. Va.; Oakland, Cal.; Davenport, Iowa; Kansas City, Mo.; Lawrence, Kansas; Logansport, Ind.; Racine, Wis.; Little Rock, Ark.; Memphis, Tenn.; and the States of Minnesota and South Carolina.

The test of class-use has everywhere confirmed the favorable opinions that were expressed on their first appearance.

A sample set of the five books will be forwarded, post-paid, to teachers and school officers for examination, with a view to introduction, at the following rates:

First Reader	**10 cents.**
Second Reader	**15 "**
Third Reader	**20 "**
Fourth Reader	**25 "**
Fifth Reader	**45 "**
The Whole Set	**$1.15**

CORNELL'S
Standard Geographies.
SPECIAL SOUTHERN EDITION REVISED TO DATE.

Recognize in both maps and text ALL RECENT GEOGRAPHICAL CHANGES, for example—

The new divisions of Canada, Keewatin, Northeast Territory, etc.

The new boundary of Paraguay, settled last winter by the President of the United States, as arbitrator between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic.

The new boundaries of Russia, Roumania, Montenegro and Turkey, as defined by the Treaty of Berlin.

The recent additions to Asiatic Russia on the frontiers of Turkestan.

The late Egyptian acquisitions of territory, and the course of the Congo as discovered by Stanley.

QUACKENBOS'S
Illustrated School History
OF THE WORLD.

The latest views of scholars respecting the origin of races, early Oriental history, and the successive migrations that peopled Europe, have been embodied, and the annals of the world have been brought down to the present year.

QUACKENBOS'S
New American History.

The best and most attractive text-book on the subject—freshly compiled in 1877—adapted to the latest and most improved methods of teaching.

THE
Child's Book of Language,
GRADED LESSONS AND BLANKS FOR THE
Natural Development of Language.
In Four Numbers.

For examination, 10 cents each. Full set, including Teacher's edition, 50 cents.

No. 1. Stories in Pictures.
No. 2. Studies in Animals.
No. 3. Studies in Plants.
No. 4. Studies in Words.

BY J. H. STICKNEY.

THE MODEL COPY-BOOKS,
WITH SLIDING COPIES.

The only Series of Copy-Books with Movable Copies, the superior advantages of which are too obvious to be disputed.

The only Series of Copy-Books which insures rapid improvement at every stage of the pupil's practice.

The only Series of Copy-Books which makes instruction in the subject of Penmanship easy, practical, and invariably successful.

KRUSI'S
Drawing Courses,
FOR
ALL GRADES OF SCHOOLS

Science, History and Literature Primers; Youmans's Chemistry; Youmans's Botanies; Quackenbos's Grammars, Language Lessons and Rhetoric, Harkness's Latin Series; Hadley's Greek and one hundred other standard text-books in all departments of study.

Full descriptive circulars, catalogues, wholesale and introductory price-lists sent free to any address on application. Specimen copies for examination will be furnished at special rates.

Send for "Educational Notes."

Address
W. P. HIX, Agent,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Or D. APPLETON & CO.,
1, 3 and 5 Bond Street,
May11-3m NEW YORK.

STATE SCHOOL BOOKS.

OFFICIAL.
State of North Carolina,
Office Supt. Public Instruction,
RALEIGH, Sept. 9th, 1879.

CAPT. W. B. KENDRICK,
Gen. Agent University Pub. Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—It gives me pleasure to inform you that

Holmes' Readers and Speller,
Maury's Geographies,
Holmes' Grammars AND History

have been adopted for use in the Public Schools of this State.

Very respectfully,
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
Supt. of Public Instruction.

These books will be furnished to the pupils for FIRST INTRODUCTION at such low rates as will enable school officers and teachers to bring about a complete uniformity of text-books in the schools under their charge.

List of Books and Prices:

	Introduction Price.	Exchange Price.
READERS AND SPELLER.		
Holmes' First Reader,	$0 13	$0 07
Holmes' Second Reader,	22	12
Holmes' Third Reader,	34	18
Holmes' Fourth Reader,	45	24
Holmes' Fifth Reader,	75	40
Holmes' Speller,	12	07
EXTRA READER FOR ADVANCED CLASSES.		
Holmes' Academic or Sixth Reader,	94	50
GEOGRAPHIES.		
Maury's First Lessons in Geography,	$0 36	$0 20
Maary's World We Live In,	75	40
Maury's Manual of Geography,	1 20	64
Maury's Physical Geography,	1 50	80
Maury's Wall Maps, set of eight, net,	10 00	.....
GRAMMAR AND HISTORY.		
Holmes' First Lessons in Grammar,	$0 35	$0 18
Holmes' English Grammar,	55	28
Holmes' History of the United States,	95	50

EXPLANATION.—A pupil who is now using a book by some other author, may, by giving it up in exchange, buy one of Holmes' or Maury's books of same kind and grade, at the *Exchange Price*. This he can do, no matter how much soiled or worn his old book may be. If he has no old book to exchange, then he may buy one of Holmes' or Maury's at the *Introduction Price*.

GILDERSLEEVE'S
LATIN SERIES.
—BY—
B. L. Gildersleeve, Ph. D., Gottingen, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Rarely have text-books been greeted with so large a measure of favor and hearty appreciation, as these books by Professor Gildersleeve have received from the best scholastic and educational minds of the country. The author, now of national reputation as a scholar, has had very complete preparation for such a work. After being graduated at Princeton, he studied for several years in the Universities of Germany, where he received his Ph.D., etc., with highest honors. His subsequent life has been devoted to teaching and linguistic study. When the new and richly endowed Johns Hopkins University sought for a fit man for its chair of Greek, the appointment was conferred on Prof. Gildersleeve, after wide conference, and without his solicitation or effort, and his work as senior professor of the University attracts marked attention. He is also the presiding officer of the American Philogical Association.

Prof. Gildersleeve's Latin books are the product of this order of ability and educational training. Embodying the best results of recent studies in Latin philology, they are simple, clear and practical in method.

THE LATIN PRIMER,
complete in itself, a naturally developed course for beginners, at once holds the interest of the pupil, and prepares him thoroughly for ready and intelligent use of Grammar and Reader, or Latin author. It supplies: "Maximum of Forms; Minimum of Syntax; Early Contact with the Language in Mass."

A teacher in one of the leading High Schools of the country, who conducted a large class through this book, writes:

"We have just finished the Primer, having spent upon it thirty-four weeks; and I have been trying to realize my pupils' attitude towards the study, as compared with that of other classes I have known. They have the use of a larger vocabulary; their text-book has secured for them a careful drill in the normal terminations; they have been brought more into contact with the language in the concrete, and have, therefore, a more vivid interest in it; and they have been less perplexed by exceptional forms and difficult construction.

"The book is thoroughly alive, and will perforce make its students so."

THE LATIN GRAMMAR
is marked by its genuine scholarship, clear and logical arrangement of material, and a typography that pleasantly aids the eye. Its presentation of forms is plain and convenient; its definitions, rules and other statements are brief and pointed; and its translations of illustrative examples are most striking models for students.

THE LATIN READER
has Fables and Stories; "De Gestis Alexandri," a most interesting narrative, chiefly from Curtius; one book of Cæsar's "De Bello Gallico," treated in a manner to make it an admirable drill in Latin Syntax; also notes and References to the Grammar, and a Vocabulary.

THE LATIN EXERCISE-BOOK,
a book of Latin Composition, compact in form, is noticeable for its well-graded course of exercises, apt choice of idioms, and adaptation to train the average learner to a thorough mastery of the words and constructions of the language.

Single specimen copies for examination furnished on receipt of the following prices:

LATIN PRIMER, 12mo, 192 pages	$0 65
LATIN GRAMMAR, 12mo, 384 pages	95
LATIN READER, 12mo, 192 pages	70
LATIN EXERCISE-BOOK, 12mo, 186 pages	70

For further information address,
ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO.,
19 *Fayetteville Street,*
RALEIGH, N. C.
Or Capt. W. B. KENDRICK,
Gen. Agent University Pub. Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C.
jan 21, 1880, 16-tf

DRUGGISTS.

WM. SIMPSON,
Fayetteville Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS
—AND—
Agricultural Chemicals.
Full and well assorted lines of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Field and Garden Seeds, Braces, Trusses, &c.
THE BEST VARIETIES OF
Field and Garden Seeds
JUST RECEIVED.
Fertilizers for Farmers.
Always on hand a full stock of Chemicals for the
Home Manufacture of Fertilizers,
which are offered at low prices, and rank with the best artificial manures in the market. These Chemicals are pure, and after being tested by the Department of Agriculture are pronounced fully up to the highest standard.
Send for pamphlet containing formula and testimonials. jan 7, 1880 13-tf

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
Druggists and Apothecaries,
Corner Fayetteville and Hargett Streets,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Are now receiving large additions to their stock of
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Fancy Goods, Etc.,
for the Spring trade, to which they invite the attention of dealers, assuring them the best goods at the lowest market prices.
Landreth and Buist's **Garden Seeds.** CROP 1879.
A large stock, fresh and genuine, is now being received. Country merchants and gardeners supplied at very low prices.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Grass Seed. Red Clover, White Clover, Orchard Grass, Blue Grass, Herds Grass, Lawn Grass, Lucerne—in store and for sale.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
feb 17 19-3m

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
The Proprietor having thoroughly renovated this House and furnished it entirely new, is prepared to give to the traveling public all the conveniences of a
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
It is located in the very centre of the business part of the city being convenient to the principal business houses, Postoffice, Custom House, City Hall and Court House. A first-class Bar and Billiard Saloon is connected with this House. LARGE SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
RATES $2.00 PER DAY.
jan 13 14-tf F. A. SCHUTTE.

TIM. LEE'S
RALEIGH
CLUB HOUSE.
"Delmonico of the South."
Corner Martin and Salisbury Streets.
Genuine Dublin XXX Brown Stout on draught with Bass Ale; the old English drink of Half-and-Half, can be procured in the future at TIM. LEE'S CLUB HOUSE.
Also on hand old Robinson County Whisky, bought of Hardin & Grimes.
Baltimose meats and all delicacies of the season served in first-class order.
Nine private Sitting Rooms so that parties can always be private.
French Cook. oct 7, 1879 1-tf.

THE
National Hotel,
State House Square,
RALEIGH, N. C.
—o:o—
STREET & SON.,
OWNERS AND PROPRIETORS.
—o:o—
Renewed and Re-established.
—o:o—
SUPERIOR
—AND—
Special Accommodations
FOR ALL CLASSES OF TRAVEL.
jan 13 14-tf

READERS OF THE TELEGRAM: JUST lend me your ears for the short space of no time, and I will expatiate, prevaricate and explicate my ideas right down upon your caputs as hail stones upon a meeting house. Our principal idea is that the "NORTH CAROLINA AMATEUR" is the largest, best and cheapest journal for the price ever issued. Only 25 cents per year. Advertising rates 40 cents per cents each insertion. Agents wanted. Send stamp for specimens and go to work; 25 per cent. commissions given. Send me ten names and 15 cents for postage, and I will send it one year free. Address without further delay,
GEO. M. CARR,
jan 27 16-tf Rose Hill, N. C.

DRY GOODS.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER!
Spring AND Summer Stock
FULL AND COMPLETE.
We have the pleasure of informing the public that we have never had a more complete, full and well selected stock of dry goods, in all departments, than we have this spring.
In Ladies' wear the materials for dresses are elegant, durable and tasteful, which together with the novelties in trimming and combination have never been excelled.
We are showing Embroidered Pongees and Embroidered Cashmeres for Dinner, Afternoon, Evening and Reception Costumes.
SUPERB LINE of SUMMER SILKS,
Foulards, Printed and Plain Pongees, Corahs, Shirred and Lace Buntings, Barege de Virginie, Nun's Veiling, Mornies, Chudahs, &c.
AN UNEQUALLED ASSORTMENT OF
BLACK SILK GRENADINES.
All the new and standard French and American wash fabrics.
TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS.
There is no stock in the State that approaches ours in value, extent or variety.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
Kid Gloves, Lace Top Lisle Gloves and Silk Mittens.
All, each and every article offered at the lowest popular prices.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
apr 27, 1880 29-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.

GOOD ADVICE.
In the Shakespearian play of Hamlet, Polonius gives the following advice to his son Laertes, a mere youth who was about to depart on a tour through France:
"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy, but not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy, for the apparel oft proclaims the man."
This was sound advice. No one can deny it; therefore I call the attention of the general public to the fact that I am prepared to fit up
"HABITS."
"RICH, NOT GAUDY."
and not as costly as the purse can buy. My stock of
English AND French Cloths,
SCOTCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, &c., &c.,
Is larger than ever before, and
BARGAINS,
the like of which were never offered before, are now offered. Only
THE MOST SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED.
C. WEIKEL.
Merchant Tailor, 26 Fayetteville street.
jan13-14tf

WHISKIES AND LAGER BEER.

GOLDEN GRAIN WHISKY.
For Sale by M. GRAUSMAN.
The pure product of the choicest Grain carefully selected, fresh from the harvest, and distilled by an improved process.
Rich and natural grain flavor, bright color and smooth, relishome taste, preserved in perfection. Wholesome as a beverage, Effectual as a Tonic, Infallible as a Restorative, and Peerless for Family use. Always uniform at the Standard of Excellence, and is beyond Competition.

No. 103 EAST 78TH STREET,
New York, Oct. 8th, 1879.
W. A. SINCLAIR, ESQ., Dear Sir:—In answer to your note of this date, asking me what liquor is best for use, I would say that I now recommend the "Golden Grain Whisky" to all my patients. I have carefully tested it and know it to be perfectly pure, of fine flavor, and altogether superior to any other brand that I have met with. Yours truly,
jan 20 15-tf J. R. LANE. M. D.

FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD, LAGER BEER AND WINE HALL AT A. W. FRAPS' Opposite the Market. Best Carom and Fifteen Ball Pool Tables in the city.
The Bar is supplied with the finest imported domestic Wines, Liquors, Lager Beer, Ale, Porter, etc. The best Cigars that can be had.
In the front store he keeps a full assortment of all kinds of cheap and costly Liquors and Wines, which will be sold to dealers and the public generally at reasonable prices. Also Lager Beer sold by the keg, and Soda and Seltzer Water and Beer bottled and sent to any direction. The delivery wagon is out every morning except Sundays.
For Medical purposes the Live Oak Whisky is pronounced by physicians to be the best. For this brand he is sole agent for Raleigh.
jan 27 16-3m

NOTICE.

By virtue of an Order of Sale made in the civil action entitled B. F. Moore against Albert Pharr, at the Spring Term, 1878, of the Superior Court of Wake county, I will, on

MONDAY, the 28th day of June next,

sell for CASH, at the Court House door in Raleigh, the parcel of land near the southern limits of Raleigh, lying on the Fayetteville Road, on which Albert Pharr now resides.

JOHN GATLING,
May11-6w Commissioner.

TO YOU!
If you wish to sell your farm, or if you wish to buy a farm, apply to Chapin's Farm Agency, Raleigh, N. C. If you wish to sell city or town property, or if you wish to buy city or town property in any part of the State, call on Chapin's Farm Agency, Raleigh, N. C. If you have farm or city property you wish to rent to good tenants, call on CHAPIN. If you want to rent farm or city property of any kind, call on CHAPIN, FISHER BUILDING, Raleigh, N. C.
Non-residents can have their property taken care of, taxes paid, rents collected, &c., on the most liberal terms by
CHAPIN'S FARM AGENCY,
Apl27-1m Raleigh, N. C.

GROCERIES.

EDWARD J. HARDIN,
GROCER,
Fayetteville, Street, Raleigh, N. C.,
DEALER IN
FINE TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, MEATS, WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN ALES, PORTERS, CANNED GOODS, FANCY GROCERIES, AND FIRST CLASS PROVISIONS GENERALLY.
—
SOLE AGENT FOR THIS MARKET FOR
Robertson County (Tenn.) Rye Whiskies.
Summerdean (Va. Valley) Rye Whisky.
The "Capadura" Half-Dime Cigar.
C. D. Boss Co.'s Lunch Milk Biscuit, the best of all plain crackers,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
Orders from a distance ACCOMPANIED BY CASH or satisfactory reference, PROMPTLY FILLED by Express or otherwise.
E. J. HARDIN.
dec 2 9-tf

M. GRAUSMAN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Fine Groceries,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Fayetteville Street, - - RALEIGH, N. C.
A FULL STOCK OF SELECTED
FAMILY GROCERIES
ALWAYS IN STORE.
Fine Lines of BRANDIES, WINES, Etc.
CANNED GOODS A SPECIALTY.
CIGARS of Finest Brands.
FRUITS AND CANDIES, Selected.
LOW PRICES.
jan 7, 1880 13-tf

RAND & BARBEE BROS.
RALEIGH, N. C.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS
—AND—
Cotton Commission Merchants.
NEW STORE: No. 2 Wilmington St.
IN STORE AND ARRIVING:
30,000 yards BAGGING, all weights.
1,000 bundles Piece Ties, Arrow Buckles.
25,000 pounds Clear Rib Sides.
10,000 pounds Bulk Shoulders.
40 bags Rio Coffee.
60 barrels Sugar, all grades.
40 barrels Cuba Molasses.
A FULL LINE OF CASE GOODS, FRESH AND CAREFULLY SELECTED, ALWAYS KEPT.
Personal attention given to Cotton sales. Liberal cash advances made on cotton stored. We have special facilities for storage of cotton. Terms 25c. per month, per bale. Consignments and correspondence solicited.
oct 7, 1879 1-tf

INSURANCE.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE
Life Insurance Comp'y,
[INCORPORATED IN 1872.]
RALEIGH, - - - - - NORTH CAROLINA.
F. H. CAMERON, - - - - - President.
W. E. ANDERSON, - - - Vice-President.
W. H. HICKS, - - Secretary and Treasurer.
DR. E. B. HAYWOOD, - - Medical Director.
PROF. E. B. SMITH, - - - Advisory Actuary.
Assets, - - - - - $260,170.70
Surplus to Policy Holders, 175,894.20
THE STATE LIFE IS THE ONLY HOME COMPANY IN NORTH CAROLINA.
It is the only Company that invests all its funds in the State. All of its money is kept at home and circulated among our own people.
Out of fifteen companies reporting to the N. C. Insurance Department, the N. C. State Life issued more Policies in the State last year than all of the rest put together.
LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
Company's rates as low as those of any first-class Company.
Every man, rich or poor, needs insurance.
It will